

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 26, 1909

p. 870



Roof for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 205

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are best advertisement we have.
Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

LIMITED

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172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

Twenty-five Years

of actual wear IS PROOF of
FIRE, LIGHTNING,
RAIN and SNOW has
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**"Eastlake" Steel
Shingles**

That's the kind of a ROOF
YOU WANT on your house and
barns. They are the cheapest,
being EASIEST and QUICK-
EST to lay, and last the
LONGEST.

Send us measurements of the
roof you intend covering, and
we will give you complete esti-
mates of cost.



"A PAPER guarantee
vs. a 25-year actual test.
I will leave it to you
which is the 'safest.' I
think actual proof is the
best surety."

—The Philosopher of
Metal Town.

Metallic Roofing Co.

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LIMITED

TORONTO and WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 Notre Dame Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Greatest Land Opportunity in B. C.

Come to the famous Okanagan Valley and
secure a home in the mildest, most beautiful and
healthful climate in Canada. The world famed
fruit district of B.C., 10-20 acre fruit lots; soil
a rich black loam, especially adapted to the
growing of fruit, vegetables, hay, dairy or mixed
farming. Positively the greatest snap in the
whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest, terms the
most reasonable. \$50.00 per acre, \$125.00 down,
the rest in three equal annual payments, seven
per cent. interest. Come at once and secure the
best as they are going fast at these figures.
Write me before coming.

W. Curtis Hitchner

Glencoe

Westbank, B. C.

TIMOTHY SEED & POTATOES

Orders received and shipped forward as
ordered.

Early Ohios, per bushel..... \$1.50
Puritans, per bushel..... 1.00
Carmans No. 1, per bushel..... 1.00

The Early Ohio is an Early Potato and when
planted later is a good main cropper.

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234, 236, 238 KING ST., WINNIPEG

When answering advertisements
mention the Farmer's Advocate.



Packing trees at Pelham's Nursery for
Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

NOW to sell for FALL Delivery—Fruit
Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes,
flowering Shrubs—Good Pay Weekly.
Outfit Free, Exclusive Territory.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

We grow exclusively for our Western
trade varieties we guarantee hardy and
recommended by Indian Head and Brandon
Experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed
trees and plants which will withstand
severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you
work whole or part time. Address
Motion Dept.,

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

1000 Bloor Building, Toronto, Ont.

When answering advertisements
mention the Farmer's Advocate.



You Want the Best

Then Buy at
Mirror Lake

Transportation—Four boats daily to Kaslo
and Nelson.

Orchards—Young or in Bearing.

Land—Cleared or uncleared, in large or small
blocks.

Soil—The Best.

Water—Abundance for all purposes flumed
over the land.

Public School—in district and High School at
Kaslo which is only 2½ miles distant.

No Summer Frosts at Mirror Lake. Prices
Reasonable.

Raw Lands on Kootenay Lake, subdivided,
with lake frontage, on actually existing
roads, with good transportation, at \$10.00
per acre up.

Come, See and Be Satisfied.

K. K. Bjerkness or E. Norman, Mirror Lake, Kaslo B. C.

THERE'S NOT A FLAW

In a Pail or Tub made of

EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each one is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass without a Hoop
or Seam. Positively Persist in getting EDDY'S.

Always Everywhere in Canada Ask For EDDY'S MATCHES.

WHEAT PRICES ARE HIGH.

Ship your next car through us and get all there is in it. It pays to have your grain
handled by a strictly commission firm.

WRITE FOR SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703-B GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

The ONLY MODERN Cream Separator



**The Finest Cream Separator
Money Can Buy**

We have been building cream Separators for 29 years. For 19 years we built "bucket bowl" machines—the kind that receive the whole or un-

skimmed milk through the upper end of the bowl—the same kind that all other makers are still manufacturing and calling modern. We abandoned the making of "bucket bowl" machines ten years ago because we then discovered how to make the Tubular, which is, both in principle and construction, a much finer cream separator than any "bucket bowl" machine.

The illustration shows the Sharples Dairy Tubular. It is the only cream separator which receives the unskimmed milk through the lower end of the bowl. It is thoroughly protected by patents that prevent any one else from making it—otherwise, every manufacturer now making cream separators would long ago have forsaken the



out of date "bucket bowl" style and taken to making Tubulars. Why? Because Tubulars have become so popular that Tubular sales are now greater than most, if not all, other cream separators combined.

"Bucket bowl" machines were considered modern ten years ago, but not now. The Sharples Tubular is now the **only modern cream separator made**. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Tubulars are just as handsome, convenient, durable and perfect as they look. Get **The Sharples Separator Co.** catalog No. 186—tells all about Tubulars. Write for it. **Toronto, Ont. - Winnipeg, Man.**

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best.
Level as a Prairie Farm.
No Rocks or Stones.
Water for Irrigation at every lot.
No Frosts.
Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.
Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.
Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.
Prices and terms most advantageous to you.
You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

NELSON

B. C.

The Truth About Asbestos Roofings

The price of asbestos is 5c per pound.

The price of so-called asbestos roofings is 3c per pound.

You can see for yourself how much asbestos roofings are likely to contain. The idea of asbestos to make fire-proof roofing is excellent. But the cost of asbestos prohibits its use to the extent that it affords protection from fire.

Yet Ruberoid roofing accomplishes the result without using asbestos, or claiming to be an "asbestos" roofing.

Perfect Fire Protection

You can throw burning coals on a roof of Ruberoid. They will slowly die out. They will set fire neither to the Ruberoid, nor to the timbers underneath.

The building roofed with Ruberoid is as thoroughly protected from fire from without as a building can be. And it is more.

For Ruberoid is sun proof, rain proof, cold proof, heat proof. It resists acids, gases and fumes.

The wonderful properties of this roofing are due to the use of Ruberoid gum.

This gum is our exclusive product. No other maker can use it.

That is why not one of the 300 substitutes for Ruberoid will stand the tests which Ruberoid stands.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing,—seventeen years ago. And the first Ruberoid roofs ever laid look still good for many years more of weatherproof service.

Ruberoid roofing is suitable for buildings ranging from woodsheds to great stores and public buildings.

It also comes in attractive colors—Red, Brown and Green—which are now frequently used on costly homes.

The colored Ruberoid is exclusive—made under our own patents. And the color does not wear off or fade, being a part of the roofing.

Get This Free Book

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, read our free book which tells what we have learned in twenty years of actual roofing test.

This book gives the advantages of tin, tar, shingle, iron and ready roofings. It tells you what weather tests prove about "asbestos" and "asphalt" roofings. It is a gold mine of practical roofing information.

And because it tells, too, about Ruberoid, we send it free. To get this book, address Dept. 97C, The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

Manitoba Agricultural College

WILL GIVE

SHORT COURSE

IN

**STEAM and GASOLINE
Engineering**

FOR

THRESHERMEN AND FARMERS

Course begins June 15, closes June 30.

Circular giving full information sent upon request

APPLY:

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Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR

NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

It Costs Thousands of Dollars a Year

To Publish "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" and Every Year the Expense Increases

Because we are continually improving the paper, paying large sums for articles on matters of vital interest and importance to farmers, thereby increasing its usefulness.

The present year will see still greater improvements, and its value to the up-to-date, progressive farmer will be greater than ever. No good farmer can afford to be without it.

WILL YOU HELP to increase the Big Family of FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers? Help to make your favorite paper still more valuable?

If your neighbor is not a subscriber induce him to become one. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a friend that is always working for your interests. It will do the same for your neighbor.

No other paper in Western Canada covers the ground so thoroughly. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE pays more for articles and contributions of practical worth than all its competitors combined. Point out this fact to your neighbor.

It is issued every week. It costs \$1.50 a Year or 3c. a week

See this list of Premiums and secure one or all of them by sending us one or more NEW subscriptions

Your Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW Subscription in addition to your own.)

These are the genuine Joseph Roger, two bladed. The large one measures, with large blade open, 6½ inches. The smaller one measures 5½ inches. This is an extra quality penknife, suitable for either lady or gentlemen. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For THREE NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the FARMER'S ADVOCATE razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Choice of Two Watches

(For THREE NEW Subscribers.)

Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.

(For FOUR NEW subscribers.)

A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

"Carmichael"

(For TWO NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

The Blue Ribbon Cook Book

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

This book is the best of the kind ever published. 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

Just the book for the bachelor homesteader.

If you want the cook book for your own renewal only, send \$1.75

Microscope

With strong magnifying lens Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. TWO MICROSCOPES for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

Bibles

(Bagster's) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

Baron's Pride

(For ONE NEW subscriber and your own renewal.)

A handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire, size 17 x 13. Suitable for framing Regular sale price of this picture, 50 cents Hundreds have been mailed to subscribers during the past couple of months.

Your Own Subscription Free

IF YOU SEND US TWO NEW NAMES AND \$3.00 TO COVER SAME (EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER PAYING \$1.50), WE WILL MARK DATE ON YOUR PAPER FORWARD ONE YEAR AS REMUNERATION TO YOU; OR, FOR EACH SINGLE NEW NAME, ACCOMPANIED BY \$1.50, WE WILL ADVANCE THE DATE OF YOUR ADDRESS LABEL SIX MONTHS. CASH COMMISSIONS OR PREMIUMS, AS PREFERRED, FOR LARGER LISTS OF NEW NAMES.

IN CLUBS OF FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER WE WILL ACCEPT \$1.25 EACH.
NO PREMIUMS INCLUDED IN CLUB OFFERS.

Remember

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending us bona-fide new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Good terms to a few good agents.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

HARRY LAUDER AT HIS BEST

After completing these Records, Mr. Lauder said that he had never sung better in his life. When you hear them, you will agree with him.

Here are seven of Harry Lauder's best songs — an evening's entertainment in themselves.

10 inch—75c. Each

- X 52310—The Saffest Of The Family
- X 52311—Mister John Mackay
- X 52312—Wearing Kilts
- X 52313—She Is My Daisy
- X 52314—Rising Early In The Morning
- X 52315—A Trip To Inverary
- X 52316—Wedding Of Lauchie McGraw

These are but seven of Lauder's records—we have fifteen. We have more than 3,000 delightful selections available to owners of Victor Gram-o-phones. Write for latest catalogues and prices.



THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO.
of Canada Limited, - - - Montreal.

68



Columbia, Victor, Edison, Berliner Gramophones, simple spring motors, not electric; a child can operate them. We sell all makes. Home Concerts and Dances always available. Every record in stock (16,000). All Columbia Disc records, now double sided, 10 inch, 85c. Columbia Indestructible cylinder records (won't break), 45c. Pianos, Organs, Musical Instruments. Cash or easy monthly payments.



Our Special Phonograph Outfit, \$24.75, including 12 records; pay \$5 down, \$4 monthly. Fall terms for responsible people. No more dull evenings. Interesting Booklet No. 75 FREE. **Biggest, Best and Busiest Music House.**

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

TREES

Hedge, Shelter and Ornamental

Wholesale prices for quantities strong well grown trees from the Northern forest, about 6 hours rail to Winnipeg, moss packed and protected, F. O. B. The majority of our American Larch (Tamarac) are booked for H. M. Government and other large orders, but we have about 500,000 of various kinds left for this season.

Sample 3 dozen Spruce, 3 choice varieties, \$4.00. First in every five orders received, cash returned. Cash with order. Cross, Traders' Bank, Dryden.

ADDRESS

MESSRS. DE HURST
DRYDEN, ONTARIO

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

FACT AND FAKE AS TO CREAM SEPARATOR DISCS

In view of some would-be competitors' recent unscrupulous advertising a little plain talk about DISCS is in order.

Every separator wise person knows that DE LAVAL DISCS revolutionized cream separator construction — increased efficiency.

The man who tells you that DISCS would not increase the skimming efficiency — capacity and thoroughness — of any "hollow bowl" is either a fool or a knave.

The man who tells you that it costs less to build a DISC than a "hollow bowl" separator simply lies and tries to fake you.

The man who pictures to you a great heaping dish pan full of DISCS simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are cleaned in that way.

The man who pictures to you a lot of DISCS strung along a picket fence simply tries to fake you if he intimates that the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are handled in that manner.

The man who would have you believe that the up-to-date DE LAVAL bowl is not the easiest, quickest and most thoroughly cleanable — and hence the most sanitary — of any separator made simply tries to fake you.

It is a fact that some imitating DISC and BLADE separators are hard and difficult to clean, as are also the muzzle-loading-gun-barrel-like TUBULAR shaped bowl kind, but the DISCS of a DE LAVAL bowl are readily cleaned — as a single piece — by a special patent-protected DISC transfer and washer, and the whole machine is absolutely sanitary throughout.

It is a fact that the DE LAVAL Company is suing infringers of some of its numerous patents covering different forms of DISC construction, but the man who tells you that such separators are like or as good as the DE LAVAL simply lies to serve some selfish purpose of his own.

The man who intimates to you that the DE LAVAL Company — on top of its sale of a MILLION machines — is not selling more separators in 1909 than at any previous time in its 31 years of creation and development of the cream separator industry either doesn't know, doesn't want to know, or simply lies to you.

There is not a man competent to judge of cream separators who doesn't know that the 1908-1909 IMPROVED DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are all-around superior to any other made, and the man who would try to have you believe anything else simply has a selfish business interest of his own to serve in doing so.

That's the difference between FACT and FAKE as to DISCS.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 26, 1909

No. 870

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50
" " " " " " (if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Oats during the past week or two have been increasing steadily in value without attracting much attention outside regular trade channels. Export and domestic inquiry for the cereal is strong and most signs point to still higher values before the crop, the seed of which is now going into the soil, can be drawn upon. In Winnipeg cash oats in the pit are selling around fifty cents a bushel and going retail at considerably better figures. In Chicago they have passed the sixty cent mark. In all markets of this continent and Europe a demand for oats exists which the present supply of the cereal seems unlikely to satisfy. At present speculators in American exchanges are willing to pay 45 cents per bushel for oats for September delivery, and Winnipeg houses will purchase the same option at 38 or 39. There is no danger but that the cereal will sell for a better price by the time the crop is ready for market.

Gore, Glory and Loyalty

One of our readers laments that we are not spoken in the support of the idea of Canada volunteering to build a Dreadnought to present to the British fleet. He thinks it is the duty for Canada to "come to the front" and show what she is. This represents the attitude of a large proportion of public opinion in Canada, but we do not share it. The militant spirit of the continent of Europe and all this hysteria over building of battleships is the result of training for destructive and useless organized and glorified murder. The spirit of Canadians is not destructive, not murderous, and our government is doing well not to fulsomely fan the blaze of the war spirit. The instincts of the Anglo Saxon in America are peaceable, kindly disposed toward neighbors, whether

individual or national. We set a high value on human life. We make war a personal matter and think of its effects upon ourselves. What national glory can compensate for the loss of the young life in the full flower of manhood, or worse still, his presence a battered, disabled, gory wreck of his former self? "War is hell" and Canada does well to avoid every suggestion of it, to refuse to sanction it by giving Dreadnoughts or any other form of endorsement, but when it is actually thrust upon the Empire then it will be seen that the rugged, stalwart, peace-loving sons of Canada are none the worse soldiers because they prefer the plowshare to the sword.

We heartily agree with Mr. Bryan that no permanent good can accrue to the nation which deliberately works injury to a neighbor nation. Canadians believe this, or we are pagans, and if we believe it there is no question of our duty.

Then there is the other side of the case. Britain will not accept Dreadnoughts. More publicity should have been given in those papers that were so anxious to stampede Canadian public opinion and Canadian people into illconsidered demonstrations of loyalty, of the fact that the British government has not accepted the offer of New Zealand's modern Dreadnought. New Zealand has not been snubbed by the British declining her offer, but she has made a demonstration which has been of no practical avail. She has had a little exercise beating the air. Canada could hardly afford to offend British confidence in the management of her own affairs by insinuating that she had so far neglected her navy as to be dependent upon her colonies for its rejuvenation. Confidence in the Empire bespeaks a deeper loyalty than implied censure.

The Wheat Situation

With stocks light everywhere and the invisible supply in all exporting countries, known practically, the wheat trade of the world is entering the most interesting stage of the present cereal year. The critical juncture in wheat affairs has been reached. What each country capable of exporting can do, may be estimated fairly accurately. The requirements for consumptions may be figured closely for the next ten or twelve weeks, and when one side is balanced off against the other the margin remaining is small enough, certainly, to cause anxiety. The position of wheat at present is an interesting one, and likely to increase in interest as the winter and spring crops approach their critical stages.

This continent will contribute only a small quantity of the cereal required by Europe between now and the end of August. The surplus available for export in this country is 12,000,000 bushels. The United States has been falling off seriously in shipments during the past few months and will not ship much

more during the season. Russia is expected, if prices keep up, to deliver about 1,600,000 bushels per week during the next four or five weeks. After that shipments from that quarter will be practically nil. Of the rest of Europe the states bordering on the Danube will sell perhaps 400,000 bushels per week, no other part of the continent has the cereal to sell. The Argentine has shipped two-thirds of its available surplus and has not more than 25,000,000 bushels yet to sell, and Brazil may take 8,000,000 bushels of that. Australia's supplies are nearing exhaustion. India is the only exporting country in the world that can be expected to come up to the scratch and deliver wheat in quantity in Europe during June, July and August. There is no other quarter in the world from which wheat can be expected. Chili, a few weeks ago was expected to sell the cereal freely and now it is doubted if a million bushels will be drawn from that country during the remainder of the season. A million and a half bushels may come from North Africa before the end of August, but deliveries from that quarter are very uncertain.

From the sources indicated some 122,200,000 bushels of wheat will have to be procured before the end of the present cereal year. This estimate is based upon minimum consumption during these same months in previous years, viz.: 9,400,000 bushels per week.

That is the wheat situation at the moment, stated as clearly as figures can express it. What will happen during the next few weeks is problematical. The weather will influence the prices of all options to a very considerable extent, bearing as strongly on stocks for delivery up to the end of August as on more distant deliveries. Buyers at present are merely watching the situation and waiting to see how things develop. It may not require a very large influence to stampede traders to the buying post and send prices skyward.

Cost of Producing Stock

We have been asked by one of our readers to state what it costs to raise different classes of stock, horses, steers, dairy cows, sheep, hogs, and what it costs to keep different stock a year. The answers are as numerous as there are farms and farmers and individual animals. If any two men manage to raise farm stock with the same expenditure of energy and farm produce, the circumstance is purely accidental. It is quite possible for a number of farmers to approximate a fixed cost of raising grain or hay or one class of stock, but for all classes it is impossible. With so many different standards of cost it is also difficult to strike an average of cost over the whole country, and also upon any particular farm. Everyone knows it costs more or less for different animals and for different seasons. And if an average were taken over a period of ten years it would only serve

to illustrate that the average cost was far too high. It would be shown that the average is away above the minimum and it is the minimum cost that people want to hear about, that should be given publicity in order to help towards greater economy in production.

In the raising of all classes of farm stock there is no fixed rule to follow. There is always some peculiar circumstance that enters into consideration and the common sense of the owner is always in demand to care for details. It is on this account that some men are so successful in raising different classes of stock, they have a natural ability to cope with the circumstances peculiar to the rearing of different kinds of stock and to the farm upon which they live. This is also the reason why stock raising is so enticing to some men and uninviting to others. There is no greater satisfaction to be derived from life than that which comes from doing a difficult and intricate thing and doing it successfully and well.

The other day we came in contact with a man who keeps about twelve cows milking the year round with young cattle growing up all the time, some pigs always preparing for market, and who sells a carload of export steers every spring. This stock he corners on a half-section and realizes \$60 profit each from his cows, and about \$800 each year from his steers. About this farm there is an appearance of thrift and comfort, yet by no process of arithmetic, with prices as they are, can one figure out anything but a loss in keeping cows and feeding steers. Other grain farms around, land just as good, lacked that air of prosperity that is noticeable about the farm that "pays" yet on paper it could be shown how these farms return their owners good profits over the cost of operation. The difference was all in the men. Success with live-stock and mixed farming depends upon the extent to which a man can surpass the average, upon exchanging the smallest amount of his soil fertility for the largest amount of the necessities of life. This is a process of living upon the interest of capital not of spending the capital and interest, and of having less capital to earn an income.

Whether it would be wise for all farmers to begin raising stock and feeding steers is doubtful. All farmers are not naturally adapted for this class of work. But the fact remains that the stock farmer is invariably a successful farmer, as he should be, since he puts more than the average amount of ability into his work. It is also a fact that there are many successful grain farmers, so that it is a matter of deciding which a person is best adapted for, out of which system he will get most satisfaction, and what is of equal importance, which system is most rational treatment for the land, for a farmer should not be a fertility miner.

Stock for the Coast Exhibition

The Manitoba government has made the offer of \$1,500 to the live-stock associations to help defray the expense of making a show of stock at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle which opens on June 1st. The live-stock, however, will not be shown until September. We understand the Saskatchewan stockmen are exerting themselves to secure assistance from the provincial government to aid in making a showing of live stock, particularly horses. The province has a splendid opportunity to secure invaluable advertising by a display of horses at Seattle. No province in the Dominion can make such a display of Clydesdales and the opportunity may not again return to Saskatchewan.

HORSE

Handicaps of Horse Breeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Market reports continually state that draft geldings are in demand and that the supply is not equal to that demand. The same obtains in the United States despite the influx of Percherons, and to a lesser extent Shires; so that it cannot be said that any one breed is, or is not, altogether responsible for existing conditions. It is a rare thing in Canadian show-rings to see, speaking on the average, the home-bred drafter give the imported animal much of a run for the money.

Three contributing reasons for the seeming inferiority of Canadian-bred drafters are (1) the lack of good mares, (2) failure to work mares regularly, (3) the failure to stick to type in stallions.

The lack of good mares is more apparent than real, there are many such in the country, but there has not been shown the care in selecting mates for them that should be shown if the best results are hoped for. Many mares with some draft blood have been used for breeding purposes which should not have been stunted and as a consequence the general average has been lowered. High prices for mediocre stuff have resulted in everything fertile being bred, and, as a consequence, the hit and miss method of sowing for a live-stock crop has resulted in plenty of weeds. The enrollment regulations of the prairie provinces are doing something in the way of disseminating correct information regarding the breeding of horses offered for stud purposes, and the knowledge thus furnished can be used by any horse-breeding community of farmers as a means of getting rid of unsound horses, or horses with fictitious or bogus pedigrees. Unfortunately there are too many apparently well-bred, but undersized, poorly built stallions now made use of as sires, and while this continues the influence of good mares is largely negated.

The failure to stick to type in stallions: probably the first item under this charge is the use of undersized stallions, which, while up to weight, by means of heavy feeding, and, therefore, carriers of useless fat, are yet not, strictly speaking, heavy draft horses; in this, of course, we see the fallacy of taking weights as the sole means of classifying heavy draft horses. Bone and muscle are of far more importance than fat, if there is the right quality and amount of bone there will be no lack of weight. Speaking generally a draft stallion should measure at least 10½ inches below the knee and an inch more just below the hock. A good indication of the muscling can be got from the gaskins (or lower thighs and the forearm, there should be sufficient to cause a bulging or nice rounding of the parts, rather than a flatness.

Another reason for lack of success, is the want of virility in stallions, one can go into some show-rings nowadays, and see entire males standing around as unconcerned as a lot of geldings; while training has doubtless considerable influence on the docility of stallions, breeders will do well to avoid a stallion having the complacency

of a beef cow, and in commenting thus I do not wish my readers to confound virility and life with bad temper, in lots of Thoroughbreds we find the former characteristics, the latter is common in many breeds, unfortunately, bad temper is easily bred or developed by incompetent groomers.

To my mind a flood of effeminacy threatens to engulf both human and animal life today, largely due to, in the former the hunger for ease, and in the latter, the life of ease. Effeminacy in the highest type of animal world has transformed Life and the struggle for subsistence from a fight in the open with weapons displayed, into a contest in which dissembling, craft, cruelty and the ambush avail most; while amongst the lower forms, the domesticated animals, the results are loss of individuality, virility, vitality, and lowered resistance against disease, the substitution of fat for flesh and the consequent falling into disuse of the secreting structures such as the mammary (milk) glands, and also the gradual disappearance of distinction temperamentally, between the sexes. Muscular tissue must be used, stretched and relaxed and the performance repeated frequently if vitality is to be preserved and atrophy (wasting) avoided. Work necessitating physical exertion is needed for all the muscles of the body from the heart down, if a steady stream of blood is to be supplied the reproductive organs, and virility is to be maintained. It is important in maintaining size to avoid the sacrifice of quality for roughness or coarseness; quality and ability to wear well are inseparably mated.

A. G. HOPKINS.

A Word of Advice

The first work in the spring is the hardest of the year, and the horses are the least prepared to do heavy work. To be deprived of the use of a horse in the spring is serious, even though the horse is not greatly depreciated in value or lost entirely. Young horses, especially, should be broken and given some work during the winter and should be fed some grain. This will toughen their shoulders, and at the same time they will have become accustomed to grain and will, therefore, be less liable to colic, and in every way better able to stand the work.

A sudden change of food in horses is always dangerous, but to start a colt in on grain, with heavy work, that has never had either, is almost sure to be disastrous. A young horse especially cannot stand heavy pulling all day on soft ground unless his shoulders are well hardened by regular work in the collar.

Here are a few suggestions which will be well worth remembering: When a horse is tired, he is much more subject to colic. Do not change the feed on the horse during heavy spring work. There is much more danger in feeding heavy grain than there is in feeding oats. Water your horses when you first bring them in from the field; then let them eat hay for a half hour and give them their grain last. Pull their shoes off while doing the spring work.

Remember, the horse will have a heavy coat of hair and will, therefore, sweat easily and be all the more likely to catch cold and get pneumonia. For the first week or two bathe the neck and shoulders with cold water every night after the day's work is done. See that the collar fits snug and that the hames are buckled up tight. The shoulders are less likely to be scalded and bruised without a pad than with one. Guard against that dangerous disease—azoturia. This disease almost invariably comes on after a horse has been resting two or three days during



STRING OF SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS AT CALGARY SPRING SHOW. OWNED BY JACQUES BROS. INGLETON AND LAMERTON, ALTA.



DAN AND SILVER LEGS, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS.

Winners at the Calgary Show of five firsts, two seconds and a third in carriage pairs, high steppers, tandems, single and heavy weight saddle classes. Sired by French coach stallion Mercier. Bred and owned by G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

storm and kept on full feed. Reduce the grain at least one-half while the horse is not at work.

Founder is caused from too much feed, a sudden change of food, or a drink of water when the animal is warm. Distemper is especially liable to attack the young horses in the spring of the year, just when their services are most valuable. This disease is contagious, and care should be exercised against exposing the young horses to the infection. The most common way that young horses get this disease is when they are taken to town and allowed to drink out of public watering troughs and tied to hitching posts where other horses have been tied that had the disease.—G. H. GLOVER, D.V.S.

The Money-Making Clydesdale

Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of May 5th was an article entitled "Improving the Clydesdale." With your permission and space in your valuable paper, I wish to take exception to some arguments brought forth in the foregoing piece.

At the Dominion Fair at Calgary last summer were several horses in the aged class (Clydesdale) weighing over 1,900 lbs., which is getting somewhere near the draft-horse scale. The article mentioned above spoke of four objections which the Americans had to the Clydesdale as compared with the Percheron, viz.: "Lack of weight" (2), "Excess of hair" (3), "White markings" (4), "Lack of crest and carriage."

I will treat of these objections in order. Regarding lack of weight it is true some Clydesdales have won in recent years which lacked weight, but the only reason they did win was on account of excessive quality, not merely in legs and feet, but in all-round conformation, and we have all seen draft horses weighing around 1,400 which could outlast and out-work horses weighing 1,600 lbs. and over, but lacking draft-horse conformation. Scottish breeders in Scotland were among the first and largest exporters of draft horses to the colonies, and they found that a medium-sized, active drafter was more serviceable in colonial work than a heavier horse with a loggy gait.

The second objection is not worth considering. The feathering of a Clydesdale is an ornament to any drafter, and much as some men say they don't care for a showy team. I noticed when a bunch is corralled on a horse ranch for homesteaders and draying companies' inspection, the horses with white faces and white feet with lots of feather are invariably selected first.

The last objection is only the creation of a morbid imagination. The great horse, Baron's Pride, is typical of what the Scottish breeder is aiming at. Of course, all Clydesdales are not what Clydesdale breeders consider nearly perfection, but the majority of winning Clydesdales have a good, high crest with a high, proud outlook, and, taking the article in question all around, I am afraid that the writer has become rather alarmed (unnecessarily) regarding his favorite breed; possibly from hearing considerable (hot air) from some American neighbor regarding the Percheron horse. The Percheron is a good draft horse, and he is becoming

more rangy and lighter in the middle than he was some years ago, but some Americans out here can't see that, and make a person tired talking of "down in the States." If the Americans want Percheron horses so bad, by all means let them have them, but I have talked with several who are now breeding Percheron mares which they brought with them to Clydesdale stallions in preference to Percheron sires. The best and final test of any breed of horses they sell, and the way the Clydesdale horse is selling, even to Americans who excuse themselves by saying they wish they could get Percherons, is sufficient demonstration of his popularity and serviceability as a draft horse. Alta.

"RANCHER."

Careful attention must be given to the feet of the young colt. The feet should attain a regular and even growth, and should be perfectly matched in pairs. Great importance attaches to the angle at which the feet grow, the proper inclination of which should be similar to that of the pasterns when standing on level ground. Colts reared on hilly ground are very liable to irregular and uneven growth of feet, and if this defect is neglected the foot and the joints above it become permanently deformed, and the horse is practically ruined.

To avoid this, regular attention must be paid to the state of the feet, and the rearer should remember to keep the toes at a uniform length and breadth, at the same time letting the heels down with a rasp in order to encourage frog pressure. The first shoes must not be fitted to a young colt until he has been educated to "give" his feet in proper order; a loud, bullying tone must never be used on a young horse, but he should be treated with every indulgence until he learns that he is not to be hurt; any sign of obstinacy must, however, be repressed.

Premium Pictures of Great Horses

The demand for the pictures of the Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Oyama has completely exhausted our first supply, but a new consignment is about ready. Horsemen find it a pleasure to accept subscriptions from their friends for a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the pictures they get for the service are suitable and appreciated. Several have sent one new name and have now part of the series, another subscription will secure the three.

The rules are two new names (not the sender's) at \$1.50 each for the three pictures, or one new name at \$1.50 for any two pictures. When a new subscriber sends his own name it does not entitle him to a premium.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.

Shorthorn Executive Meet

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association met in Toronto first week in May, and apportioned Ontario's share of the grant as follows: Canadian National, Toronto, \$1,000; Western, London, \$250; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, \$225; Eastern, Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, \$125. Judges, also, were suggested for the shows.

Several communications were read and discussed. Complaints came from the Canadian Northwest regarding ranchers allowing bulls to run at large with other stock. It was decided to demand a declaration from the complainant, so that the matter can be investigated, and properly dealt with.

Managing the Litters

From the first week after farrowing until weaning time the sow will be little else than a milk machine, and to be a high power machine in perfect operation she must have proper care. Nothing else is so well calculated to make pigs grow as a bountiful supply of wholesome sow's milk, and the pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well slopped sow for eight weeks will, ordinarily, have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had.

At 8 or 9 weeks old most pigs are, or rather should be, fit to take away from the sow; some litters are individually older at seven weeks than others at ten, and better fitted for weaning. Sometimes it is necessary to wean when the pigs are five or six weeks old, and in other cases it may be advisable to wait until the pigs are ten weeks or even older. In the corn belt the period will generally average longer than in New England. Breeders who wean at early ages generally do so in order to more profitably raise two litters a year.

Provided with and taught to eat suitable feed some weeks beforehand, pigs are not noticeably checked in their growth by weaning, but those that have been dependent mainly upon the mother's milk, when abruptly taken away from it, frequently seem to have their growth partially suspended for weeks. Many breeders successfully let the sow wean her pigs, as she will in time, and the change is so gradual that no pause in growth indicates when the milk diet ceased. A modified application of this, in which the pigs are separated from the sow at an age suiting their feeding and the convenience of the breeder, will not infrequently be found advisable, but by no means should the pigs be allowed to remain with a sow until she is virtually devoured by them, as is sometimes done.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and, again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury to the sow will result by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thrifter mates.

Ranchers Get Pure-Bred Bulls from United States

A recent importation from the United States of nearly fifty pure-bred bulls of ages varying from thirteen months to two years old for use on the ranches of British Columbia, is a good illustration of the need for more active work by some of the Canadian live-stock associations on behalf of the breeders of pure-bred stock of their respective provinces. These cattle were going to the Nicola Valley, B. C., quite noted for producing beef cattle, which, later on, are marketed in the coast cities. The shipment consisted of twenty-three Hereford and twenty-four Shorthorns from Missouri and paid duty at the boundary, the reason presumably being either they could not be registered with the National Live-stock Records at Ottawa, or else the shipper did not wish to delay. It would be interesting to know the valuation placed on these bulls as a guide to market values in the mountain province. According to sale reports, average prices for bulls in the States are considerably above the figures for the same class of stock in Canada, yet Canadian buyers go across for their breeding stock.

CATTLE FEEDING ON MANITOBA FARMS

As in many other industries and events history repeats itself in the matter of cattle feeding. The first settlers of Manitoba were impressed with the advantages of cattle raising on account of the profuseness of the grass, the ease with which grass could be grown and the abundance of straw. But the extremely limited nature of the market placed a handicap upon the cattle feeding industry that only time with increasing population could lift. So we have been passing through a stage of lethargy and depression in the stock raising business while the industry of grain raising has been expanding and bringing people to our farms, towns and cities to create a home market for meat products.

Allowing industrial agricultural development to proceed along the line of least resistance, for that is the most economical way, it is at once evident that the less extensive methods of farming should precede the more intensive methods when stock is raised and grain grown to feed them. True, the pastoral pursuits are peculiar to new countries where land is plentiful and labor scarce, but only are they feasible where cheap and ample transportation facilities are associated with wide pastures. If Western Canada had had a sea coast, stock raising would have developed to a much greater extent than it ever did before grain growing became an established industry. But failing of a sea port, and always certain of the expense of rail transportation to the Atlantic the stockraising industry necessarily had to give way to grain growing until such times as conditions demanded a more intensive use of the soil. These times are now here.

From the nature of the change it is evident that it could not come suddenly, so we have had isolated instances of farmers engaged quite extensively in the modern system of cattle feeding for some years and the numbers of farmers so engaged is increasing every year.

About the year 1905 the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, anticipating the expansion in the cattle feeding business, began giving special publicity to the work of some of those engaged in extensive and intensive feeding. Details of the operations of Galloways, of Gladstone, who were carrying about one hundred head, of Jackson and Cook and Grayson, of Newdale, of Clark of Roundthwait, who were working out the winter cattle feeding problem were published to illustrate what some were doing, and to induce others to make the effort. Since that time one and another have been embarking, until today bunches are to be found in various parts of Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, where before only a few head could be picked up. Also in Alberta the winter cattle feeding industry has so expanded that upwards of 10,000 head of export cattle were fitted during the past winter. Nor does the increase in production adversely affect the price.

DOES IT PAY?

The question which naturally arises in every person's mind is "Does winter feeding of cattle pay?" and the answer to that question is "It depends." Nothing could be a greater folly than for everyone to go into cattle feeding irrespective of the suitability of his place and himself for the carrying out of the operation. All men have not farms adapted to stock feeding and many men are by nature not qualified for stock feeding. A man must first have a farm that suits and a natural bent that fits him especially for the business. Probably 75 per cent. of the farmers now resident in this country are not in a position either on account of the peculiarities of their farms or their own natural tendencies, to embark in a cattle feeding enterprise. But to those who are, these remarks are addressed, and also to those who are growing up, and who, though they may not have any particular desire to know about

cattle feeding, will be forced by the changing conditions of the times to acquire some acquaintance with this branch of farming.

What are these natural conditions of soil and location that make stock feeding practicable? First shelter by bluff or a bluff and ravine or by a bluff and shed. Stables are not required. In fact indoor feeding of mature cattle is an EXPENSIVE FALLACY. Cattle do better out of doors. This applies to all except young stock and milch cows, and we are not certain if these would not be better in a shelter of bluff and ravine than in about nine of the stables out of every ten where they are kept for "comfort." When natural shelter of bluff or ravine, or both, is available then there is no necessity to go to any expense of building. In this bluff put all the straw that is possibly available, provide water and feed troughs and with hay and grain steers from 2½ to 3 years of age will make flesh out of the fodder they get.

In many men's minds this point of making flesh by feeding out of doors is not disputed, but the question as to whether or not that flesh can be made and sold at a profit is still a moot one. "How," says the man who considers the question, "can I make money by buying big feeding cattle in the fall, paying freight on them home, feeding them all winter on high priced grain, and take the chance of getting but little more for them in

and one is never certain he will not be above the average. Most of this charge, of course, is incurred on the rails; the ocean space runs from 25 to 50 shillings per head. Then add to the freight charges the cost of feed, attendance, and the shrink, and the difference between Canadian and Liverpool prices will be fairly well explained.

SOME FEEDERS

During the last few weeks those farmers who have been following winter feeding have been marketing their cattle and in spite of the handicaps have invariably made money. One such feeder is Mr. Fred Rhynd, of Westbourne, Man. Mr. Rhynd put up 104 head last fall at a cost at his farm of \$3.19 per cwt. These were steers ranging in ages from two years to three and a half, and were raised in the Sheho district. They were not the best class to winter feed, being too young and small, but the dealers were taking all the big cattle so there was no chance. At first this bunch was put on straw and afterwards on chopped barley and wild hay. They were fed on this up to May 13th, when they were taking from 13 to 15 pounds of chop each per day, then they were shipped and sold at 5½ cents off cars, Winnipeg. This is the third year Mr. Rhynd has winter fed, and his average grain per steer in the three years has been \$11.83.

The shelter is a well wooded nook on the Little Mud River near Westbourne. A shed is provided but the cattle seldom use it. The hay is spread on the ground and the chopped barley, which is all bought at market prices, is fed in flat troughs. Mr. Rhynd charges every thing against his cattle, including interest on investment and labor, and still has the actual cash profit of \$11.83 per head on three years' operations and this average was pulled down by the class of cattle he got this year and the high price of grain.

Another feeder who follows a system of winter and summer feeding is Mr. R.J. Phin, near Moosomin, Sask. This past winter Mr.

Phin ran 170 head of cattle over on straw, hay, and grain, keeping them in good growing condition so as to go on the grass and make fast gains for the July trade. These steers were bought up last fall and run on rape for a few weeks, then put on straw, hay and a little chop. They will be mostly three years old this summer and are of good feeding type. There is a stretch of country from the Moose Mountains north to Yorkton, where some good cattle are raised, and this Mr. Phin scouts for his feeders and also for the trade. Mr. Phin practises shipping direct to Liverpool, sending his cattle in charge of a good man and consigning to a commission merchant there. The long slow haul from the West to Montreal is the great drain on this practice. But with careful person attention cattle can generally be made to pick up a lot of their shrink on board. "The business has a fascination," said Mr. Phin to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, "but there is so much risk and loss owing to shrink and a falling market that there is not much in it for the shipper. I have lost \$20.00 a head on steers between Moosomin and Liverpool."

Mr. Phin has fed cattle indoors and out and would not think of trying to fit a bunch in the best stable he has ever seen. But it is not necessary to multiply instances of out door feeders. About Moosomin there are several other farmers who feed cattle in winter, those who stable are gradually being converted to the out-of-door system.

As a general rule, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan the smaller bunches are kept inside while the larger lots of from fifty up are run outside and as these are not as numerous as the smaller bunches we have more men questioning the advisability of cattle feeding than we have boosting it. If one makes an exhaustive enquiry into the



CATTLE WINTERED OUT OF DOORS ON A MANITOBA FARM.

the spring?" Last fall big feeding cattle were selling at from 3 cents to 3½ cents a pound at point of shipment, which means laid down on the average Manitoba or Eastern Saskatchewan well up to 4 cents. With cattle at these prices and grain worth about a cent a pound, there was considerable risk in putting up a bunch last fall. In the past the conditions were a little more favorable to the feeder. However, there are feeders who made money this last winter feeding high priced cattle on high priced grain and even selling them for comparatively low prices before the recent rise. It is always a difficult matter to make a profit on paper out of stock feeding, but the experiences of many men are more convincing than theoretical figuring. And there are improvements to be made yet that should make it possible to even discover a profit on paper.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

Reverting again to the transportation problem, one of the most apparent improvements required is that feeding in transit privileges be secured. There is no good reason why a feeder should pay a local rate from a western or northern range, or even from the farms to his own station, and then pay local freight again in the spring on the same cattle to Winnipeg. The feeding in transit privilege would tremendously encourage cattle raising in Manitoba, especially of those cattle raised about Yorkton, Sheho, and all along the Assinaboine, Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle Valleys. When one calculates all the freight charges against a steer from the time he leaves the range until he lands in Liverpool, the figures seem to be an impossible handicap to the feeding industry. Altogether with a direct run it amounts to between \$45 and \$50 on the average,

industry he will be surprised to learn that the man who feeds outside invariably finds sufficient inducement in it to keep on from year to year.

A splendid example of how cattle ought not to be winter fed was to be found last winter on a farm a few miles south of Winnipeg. Here a bunch of about 70 head were being fed boiled grain in a sloppy condition along with hay. Anyone who ever tried feeding slop in low temperature can easily imagine the condition of that bunch. "Hard" feed in "hard" weather should be the rule.

At the risk of tiring our readers we have devoted considerable space this spring to the cattle feeding problem, but we are convinced that it is necessary to feed cattle to make all that is possible out of our land, and also to secure those improvements in transportation and market facilities that are necessary to make cattle feeding more general. From this and a previous article on "Cattle feeding on Alberta farms" it will be seen that practically the same methods which succeed in one province will hold good in another. It is now possible to make a profit and this is a good deal learned. For the man whose tastes run to cattle there is an exceptional opportunity now to stock up. It is probable that the high prices ranging for all kinds of food stuffs will continue for some time and meats are likely to be carried still higher in prices.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Does anyone remember the spring of 1908? Well, this will remind him.

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be discussed. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue. An article should not exceed 500 words in length.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS.

June 2.—What do you consider is the best method of using the time of the men and horses in the fields, on summer fallows, at haying and harvesting? Is it better to quit at 6 at all times or to work later?

June 9.—What is the best way to clean up a poultry house to rid it of vermin and make the surroundings healthful. How do you make and apply the wash.

June 16.—Should cream be sent to a creamery either local or distant, or kept on the farm and be made into butter to be marketed wherever the price is best? Tell of a plan that is working satisfactorily.

June 23. Would you advise a man under all circumstances to insure his grain crop against hail? If not, what would be the exceptions?

Agricultural Conditions in England

The most speculated upon problem of the year—the National Budget—has been at last unfolded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For months discussion will wax and wane before the new proposals assume their final aspect, and doubtless some changes will be made, though these will probably be few as the government has a large majority in the House of Commons.

From an agricultural standpoint the new imposts have many points of interest. A new tax is instituted upon land, a half-penny on the capital value of undeveloped property. This is aimed at land near large centres of population held out of use till it shall become valuable for building purposes. Hitherto such land has been taxed on a rental basis which returned a very small amount when compared with the price asked for such land from possible buyers.

Future "unearned" increment is to be taxed at the rate of 20% of the increment in future, taking present value as a basis.

All land under £50 per acre in value is to be exempt from the new land tax, so the tax will not affect purely agricultural land.

The parsimony of the government in its grants to agriculture have long been a grievance. The Chancellor in his Budget speech said: "I doubt whether there is a great industrial country in the world which spends less money in work directly connected with the development of its resources than we do. Take the case of agriculture. We are not getting out of the land anything like what it is capable of endowing us with."

Certain spasmodic sums have been previously voted for light, railways, etc., and a very meagre amount for agricultural instruction. All these are now to be gathered into one National Development grant, and a sum of £200,000 is to be added this year. Better than that is the proposal that all future surpluses in the revenue are to go to this new fund, and not to the sinking fund for the national debt as in the past. These surpluses sometimes amount to large sums so the new fund will have large resources.

The Chancellor suggests that the grant will be utilized for forestry instruction, afforestation, experimental farms, scientific research, rural transportation, and any other well conceived schemes for making the land more fertile or profitable.

Another proposed tax is a heavier impost on motor cars, and a duty of three pence per gallon on petrol, and the amount received is to go to bettering the roads of the country.

Some £16,000,000 of new revenue is needed for the current year—almost entirely for the new old age pensions, and the increased navy grant, and it is proposed to raise this sum from land, licenses, and large incomes. No new taxes are placed on food products of any kind, though a small additional tax has been placed on such luxuries as whisky and tobacco.

Upon the whole the Budget seems to have been well received and opinion seems to be that the new burdens are placed where the tax can best be borne.

* * *

The butchers' boycott on unwarranted cattle has come into force throughout the country with varying results in different sections, though in the majority of markets the boycott has proved a failure.

In London a compromise has been effected, and the vendors have agreed to pay one shilling to an insurance fund for every bullock or heifer purchased for slaughter within ten days. Bulls and cows are excluded from the agreement.

At Liverpool the dealers refused any warranty, and in no case was one given. At Worcester the auctioneers sold without any warranty. At Cokermonth a new insurance scheme agreed to by farmers and butchers came into force.

At the Salford (Manchester) market—one of the largest in the Kingdom—no warranties were given, and business proceeded as usual.

* * *

It is not often that one of the dignified judges of the King's Bench makes use of poetical comparisons in a decision, but Mr. Justice Darling did so very appropriately in a "sheep v. grouse" appeal.

Certain mountain sheep climbed over a wall, and did damage to a grouse moor in Yorkshire. Claims to the extent of twenty shillings for damages were allowed, but an injunction, which was asked for, was refused.

This refusal was carried to the King's Bench and in giving judgment his Lordship, commenting on a suggestion that less active sheep should be kept, quoted:

"The mountain sheep are sweeter,
But the valley sheep are fatter,
We therefore thought it meet
To cultivate the latter."

Was it better for the community that there should be an industrious pastoral people tending sheep, or was it more important to the people of England to have grouse to shoot, and if they could shoot them—which very few of them could, that they should have grouse to eat? Evidently the King's Bench preferred mutton to grouse as they dismissed the appeal.

* * *

The Lancashire County Council has been conducting a series of experiments in potato growing. As a result of numerous trials the following dressing is recommended per statute acre: Farmyard manure 10 tons, sulphate of ammonia 1 cwt., superphosphate 4 cwt., muriate of potash 1 cwt.

Some recent Scottish trials have resulted in a like recommendation, except that sulphate of potash is substituted for the muriate.

Good crops of potatoes were grown with artificials alone, double the above quantities being used, but the method is not a satisfactory one. When farmyard manure is not available guano is advised as a substitute.

* * *

The Harper-Adams College has been experimenting with salt as a manure. In olden times salt was held in high esteem, and its virtues were exaggerated, but it has a beneficial effect on certain crops.

Salt strengthens the straw of cereals, improves pastures and is of considerable value to mangolds, cabbages, etc.

In 1908, on mangolds, the results were per acre: No salt, 46 tons, 1 cwt.; 2½ cwt., salt per acre, 53 tons, 5 cwt.; 5 cwt., salt, 58 tons 5 cwt., 10 cwt. salt, 63 tons, 4 cwt. To achieve results the salt must be thoroughly worked into the soil.

* * *

As was anticipated the high prices for wheat brought out unreckoned supplies, and the stocks of grain in the United Kingdom showed an appreciable rise for March.

Although prices have fallen from 4s. to 6s. per quarter there is still a considerable shortage in the prospective supplies for the next four months. Supply and demand will doubtless keep the prices at a high level for the balance of the crop year, and no great relief can come till the new crop is harvested.

The crisis in prices has brought about further discussion on the possibility of raising more wheat at home. One suggestion is that wheat lands should be free from local taxation, the local authority to be recouped from the Treasury. Such a rebate, it is said, would bring the area under wheat back to about 4,000,000 acres. The cost is estimated at £1,200,000 a year.

Another suggestion is the provision of free seed wheat by the government, and as such seed wheat would be grown from best pedigree stock an annual average of 36 bushels instead of 32 bushels ought to follow. Increased acreage would be laid down to wheat and as seed costs about 7s. 6d. an acre the cost on say 3,000,000 acres would be £1,125,000 yearly.

One proposal is to advance money on wheat at the rate of 30s. per quarter, so as to do away with forced sales early in the season. This would lead to steady marketing, and less fluctuation in values. If £5,000,000 were so advanced for say six months the cost to the government at 3% would be about £75,000.

A fourth suggestion is that State servants, and employees generally who are fed by the State, should use British-grown wheat bought direct from the farmers by tender.

Each plan has its advocates and advantages, and also certain inherent disadvantages—especially the first proposal, which is practically a bounty to a certain industry in a Free Trade country, and the remitted taxation would fall on some other section of the community.

The second proposal has the same disadvantage though to supply the best seed wheat at cost prices might be a scheme into which the government could justly enter.

The steadying of prices by advances seems feasible enough, and would tend to prevent gambling in wheat "futures." Such a scheme is actually in force in autocratic Russia, and in

Australia—when stored in government depots.

The last scheme proposed secures free competition amongst farmers so far as home grown wheat is concerned, but is a discrimination against colonial and foreign wheat, and again a heresy so far as Free Trade principles are concerned.

* * *

Very interesting is the annual report of the Superintendent of the Foreign Meat Market at Deptford.

Cattle imports from America to the market began in 1879, and to the end of last year the totals reached the stupendous numbers of 2,937,649 oxen, 329,31 sheep, and 1,502 pigs. Foot and mouth disease last year brought down the imports of oxen to 97,639—a much fewer number than usual.

The Canadian trade began in 1893. To the end of 1908 the totals were 537,307 oxen and 296,801 sheep.

* * *

Ploughing competitions were organized by the Herts. County Council ten years ago. In the first year there were 262 competitors for prizes amounting to £115 10s. So popular have these competitions proved that last year the entries were 766 and the prize money £248 14s.

Before a ploughman can take part in the contest he must have taken certain agricultural subjects to be able to qualify. Some men have had to walk as far as eight miles for this instruction, and then back again. The man who will thus walk sixteen miles after a hard day's work is certainly an enthusiast.

* * *

Crop prospects are generally favorable. The genial April weather has made up for the bleak March. Autumn-sown wheat is looking well, grass is rather short, but the prospects of forage crops are much improved and none too soon as the hay supplies are rapidly dwindling.

The land is in good working condition for the planting of mangels and potatoes, though rain would be of service in some places.

Fat cattle are in poor demand in London at lower prices. Fat sheep and pigs are in fair request. Short supplies characterize the meat markets, prices are steady.

Store cattle and sheep for feeding are bringing higher prices. Bacon is quiet, but hams are called for. The cheese market is in excellent condition, especially for home kinds.

Feeding stuffs are higher in sympathy with wheat prices.

Leeds, England,

F. DEWHIRST.

Annual Fodder Plants for Hay and Soiling

Each year a large number of Western farmers find themselves short of fodder for the reason that sole dependence is usually placed on marsh hay or other perennial grasses, and should this supply be lessened through dry weather or from some other cause the harvest of hay is small and the stock suffer, for farmers will seldom go to much expense for stock feed.

Early in spring the observant settler will notice if the snow fall has been light and the marshes unusually low and then plan to increase his supply of feed by growing such annual fodder plants as thrive in his particular locality.

The earliest of these plants to mature is spring rye, it is quite hardy and the seed of this cereal can be sown directly the frost is out in spring without any risk of injury from frost, sow two bushels of seed per acre, using the ordinary grain drill, it grows very rapidly and should be cut as soon as the head appears. Later on it becomes hard and woody when stock do not relish it, but cut when the stem is green and succulent it makes good green fodder and fair hay. It is sometimes cut with a mower, but it is then very slippery and difficult to handle. It is easier to handle in sheaves and by setting the binder to cut low, all the fodder will be saved. It cures well in the sheaf. If cut early in a moist season there is often considerable aftermath which can be used as pasture, the yield varies between one and four tons per acre.

MILLET.—There are several varieties of this useful annual grass, but the fox tail kinds are the most suitable for this country. The earliest of these is the Common millet; it will ripen its seed in Manitoba in a favorable season. The variety known as Hungarian Grass is, however, the most suitable for this country when seed production is not considered. This variety has dark

heads, is very leafy and produces a large amount of good fodder.

The young millet plants are not very robust and only clean land should be used for this crop. The soil should be moist near the surface for the seed is small and will not bear deep planting to reach moisture. For these reasons summer fallow gives the best returns; newly plowed root ground is also suitable, but it must not be plowed many days in advance of seeding or the soil will become too dry for the millet to germinate, but the weed seeds will start and choke out the crop.

Millet is quite tender and should not be sown before May 20th; it takes 23 pounds of seed per acre and the best results are obtained from drilling acre and the best results are obtained from drilling. Broadcasting usually gives an uneven germination. A grain drill can be used for this purpose if in good repair, otherwise the fine seed will leak out of the joints and waste.

For fodder purposes it must be cut as soon as the head is formed, it is then in the best condition for fodder. After the seed is formed millet is unsafe for horses, but cut in the right stage and fed in moderation there is no danger. A sheaf per horse fed each noon hour appears to keep them in good condition and helps out the other fodder considerably. Cattle can be fed a much larger quantity with safety.

The crop can be cut with a mower and treated as other hay, but it makes cleaner feed if cut with a grain binder and bound into small sheaves, then stooked until cured. It cures very slowly and the center of the sheaves must be perfectly dry when stacked or it will quickly spoil.

SHEAF OATS.—In certain districts where grass is scarce this fodder is very extensively used and with excellent results. From reliable data it is found that properly cured oat sheaves are equal in value to well cured hay, but the straw must be bright, cut at the right stage and fed intelligently.

For this purpose fairly rich moist soil should be selected so as to produce a fair amount of straw, the crop should not lodge but stand up well. Rusty straw is very unsatisfactory for feeding, for that reason the seeding should be fairly early. Use at least three bushels of seed per acre. Thick seeding will produce fine fodder. Use only varieties of oats having bright straw, Banner, Tartar King and Abundance are all suitable.

The best time for cutting is when the topmost oats is changing color, this stage gives the maximum amount of nutriment in straw and grain. If cut at this stage the straw is usually slightly green and bright when dry. The sheaves should be made as small as possible and bound loosely so as to cure properly. If made into large sheaves or bound tight the center of the sheaf remains damp and moulds.

The yield of oat sheaves varies between two and four tons of dry fodder per acre, the latter amount is usual from well worked summer fallow. There is often considerable waste from feeding whole oat sheaves and it pays well to run them through a cutting box, then if moistened and sprinkled with chop they make an exceedingly palatable feed for either horses or cattle, and cows fed in this manner give abundance of good milk and keep in excellent condition.

SORGHUM AND AMBER SUGAR CANE.—These are both coarse fodder plants better adapted to southern countries than to the Northwest, but either of them may prove useful for feeding green as a soiling crop. The seed should not be sown before May 20th when all danger from frost is past. Make the rows about twelve inches apart and keep all weeds down by constant cultivation, or sow with a grain drill 6 inches apart and trust to the shade of the plants to keep down the weeds.

They are quite tender and must be cut before fall frost or the fodder will be badly injured, neither of these fodders will keep in a stack, but must be fed when cut or stooked in the field and drawn in as required for feeding. I have not found the fodder of either of these plants equal to corn fodder and the yield is also much less.

M.A.C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Advices Lighter Potato Planting

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It seems to me that some of your readers who have been contributing their experiences recently through your columns on potato growing have not considered the cost of the seed used in estimating the expense of producing a good crop. Seed, to my mind is an important factor, an important item in the cost of growing as well as important as regards the quality of the resulting crop. I notice that one writer allows fifteen bushels of seed per acre for planting. It strikes me

that this is altogether too much. I used to think that twelve or fifteen bushels of seed per acre had to be planted to ensure a good crop, but for the last four or five crops I have used only six bushels of pure seed per acre and have had as good success as formerly. I select for seed good sound tubers, desirable in shape and of a fair size, cut them with a thin bladed knife into pieces, having one eye each, never more than two eyes to one piece anyway. These sets are dropped in drills from twelve to fourteen inches apart in the rows and covered three or four inches deep. The drills are thirty-six inches apart. I work the rows with a horse cultivator until the tops close the space between.

I consider planting fifteen bushels per acre is nothing but a loss of the seed used and may decrease the value of the crop. I would say to those who have on hand fifteen bushels of potatoes which they intend planting on an acre, that they would be quite safe in setting eight or nine bushels of their stock and using the remainder for seed. Those, too, who have to buy potatoes at this season's prices would find it economical to follow the planting method above outlined. My experience in potato growing teaches me that potatoes may be planted up to the end of May, in fact most of the large potato crop come from late planting.

Man.

G. Z. SMITH.

Fodder Corn

A vigorous field of Indian corn in full tassel is a sight to gladden one's heart, its great height, the luxuriant growth and bright green color of its foliage is always attractive to the lover of nature.

The corn plant is also one of the most useful known to man, one-half of the cultivated land devoted to cereals in the United States is planted to corn, and the production in that country is over two thousand million bushels per year. Maize is not only useful for the grain it produces but when properly prepared is one of the most valuable fodder plants we have. All classes of live-stock relish it. When fed to beef cattle it makes the best of roughage, and there is nothing to equal it for the production of milk, as both quantity and quality are good.

While we may not expect to make the growing of corn for grain a success in the Canadian West, we have already proved that for fodder purposes it can be made a very useful and profitable crop. Owing to our long winters it is particularly necessary that we feed a somewhat laxative diet to our cows, otherwise they become unhealthy, their coats rough and the milking period greatly shortened. Fodder corn and ensilage are very suitable for this purpose and greatly assist in keeping the stock in good health. Indian corn will grow on many different kinds of soil, but for the best results it requires a friable soil that is well drained and does not bake in a drought, and is well provided with plant food.

If the land has a southern or southeastern exposure so much the better as this will hasten maturity; unlike the other cereals the outside row of plants are the feeblest, it is always a good plan to make the corn patch as nearly square as possible. We have also found that a sheltered situation is favorable to a large plant growth.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

While the tallest stalks and the largest crop can be grown from southern varieties, such as the common Horse Tooth, Giant Cuban, etc., these kinds do not mature sufficiently to make sweet corn and would recommend only early flint kinds such as North Dakota, Longfellow, Peares Prolific and Canada Yellow, these early kinds produce a fair quantity of fodder which is of excellent flavor.

In preparing land for this crop remember that summer fallow gives the largest yields, but the grain can be used very advantageously for a cleaning crop. That purpose we take stubble land, plow it in spring, harrow at once to retain moisture, then let it for a week to enable the weeds to start, then row twice in a place to kill these weeds and fine soil, do this every week until the 15th or 20th of May when the corn should be planted.

Where corn is grown for the grain it is customary to plant it in hills thirty inches apart each way, from several years trials, we have found the best results from planting with an ordinary wheat drill in rows three feet apart, dropping the grain from three to six inches apart in the row. Where we wish to have the work done exact we thin the rows with a hoe until the plants stand nine inches apart in the row. To test your drill run it on a hard road until you get the right thickness, this will depend largely upon the size of the kernels of corn. To get the right distance in the row block up all spouts not required with a small bag of corn. It takes about one-half bushel of seed per acre. If the harrowing has been done previous to seeding, very little after tillage will be required, but it is generally necessary to cultivate between the rows with a one-horse cultivator once or twice during the season, depending on the condition of the land and amount of rainfall.

We usually cut the fodder corn about September 1st. If we have no corn binder we use a sickle, and leave the armfuls on the ground to be stooked up or made into ensilage as may be required. A corn binder is an excellent labor saver, not only because it cuts the crop by horse power, but because it binds it at the same time. After the corn is cut we make it into shocks containing at least three hundred pounds,

to do this neatly, and at the same time quickly, we use a corn horse and tie each stook near the top with binder twine. In stooking corn fodder great care should be taken that the shocks are upright and evenly balanced, and not too small, otherwise they will lean badly and collect snow, making it difficult to handle.

If properly built these stooks can be drawn to the barn as required during the winter, but it is difficult to store in large quantities it heats quickly in the mow or stack and soon spoils.

Corn can however be made into ensilage a few days after cutting and stored safely even during our coldest winters. We simply cut the corn as for fodder, but leave it on the ground for a few days until some of the excess of moisture is driven off, when it is run through the cutting box into the silo and well trampled. From ten to fifty pounds of this silage is fed per day to each animal, and it is as near winter pasturage as we can get in this country.—Address before Dairy Convention, M.A.C., Feb. 18th, S. A. Bedford, Prof. Field Husbandry, M.A.C.

HORTICULTURE

Growing Garden Crop

In walking over the garden on the 6th of May, little growth could be seen. There was still considerable frost in places, and weed-seeds were barely commencing to send their hardy sprouts above ground. I found a few rhubarb leaves above the surface, larkspurs, lychnis, columbines, iris, and other hardy flowers, were only to be found by brushing away the litter that covered them. I had planted no seeds yet. Perennial onions had made so little growth that none could be found that promised a mess for the table inside of two weeks.

Two years ago weather conditions were much the same as now, yet we succeeded in having a very good crop of common vegetables. We must not be quite discouraged because the spring is late. I planted no seeds that year until the 13th of May. This was quite different from the spring of 1905, when on April 7th I sowed seeds of several varieties of vegetables, and was planting potatoes by the 1st of May.

We are fully a month later than usual this year; so we must not look for very wonderful results from our efforts at gardening. But there is one thing we can do—do the best we can to supply our tables this year, and get everything in shape to grow a bumper crop next season. We seldom have two bad seasons in succession. Such cold springs as this, with so little snow and such heavy frosts, are hard on perennials of all kinds. The plants that endure such severe tests may be depended upon. Let us take notice then, and jot down in our notes the varieties of vegetables, fruits, and flowers that have lived over winter.

Rhubarb is one of these. Nothing in the way of hard frosts kills it. A few words on its culture may not be amiss, as people often say they cannot grow it. In my opinion it is one of the easiest plants to handle. Roots may be bought easily, and if this is done, they should be set in deeply plowed soil. Allow at least four feet apart each way for the plants. Hoe them often, and dig in a little good manure each summer. Or if roots are not available, rhubarb may be easily and cheaply grown from seed. It takes three years for the plant to grow to size for cooking. Plant the seeds in June, watering carefully. They

may be sown in rows one foot apart, and the young plants allowed to grow within three inches of one another. Leave them where they started for the first winter. As soon as the ground is thawed out in spring, move the roots to their permanent location. The first year's roots will be found to be long fleshy "tap" roots, like small parsnips in shape, but smooth and dark colored. Cultivate well this year, and if the plants grow well, they will produce stalks fit for cooking the following summer. It is best not to cut the plants very closely at first. Rhubarb goes to seed easily. If you have only a few plants, and wish to increase your supply cheaply, allow one of the earliest flower-stalks to grow and ripen. These seeds may be planted as soon as ripe; and a fine bed of young plants be thus raised. At times rhubarb is killed by a disease that appears like "rust". As yet no real cure has been found. The best way is to start a new supply, and plant them out on new, well-worked soil. Dig and burn all affected plants.

Asparagus is a sure crop here. It is surprising to find many people who do not know what asparagus is. This delicate vegetable should be set one foot apart in the rows, and the rows at least two feet apart, to allow of thorough cultivation. It needs little other care. It requires no winter protection, though it is as well to leave the old stalks standing until cultivation commences. They will help to gather and hold the snow. Once established an asparagus bed will last for years. We have a bed that must have been planted at least fifteen years ago. It has been over-run by brome grass, yet each spring we gather asparagus amongst the grass. Asparagus is easily grown from seed. Like rhubarb it takes three years to grow large enough to use. The first year the seedlings are very tiny, and it is easy to overlook them. The seeds are in the form of pretty red berries. These are firm, and hold on to the stalk well. The stalks may be cut before severe frost comes. If dried the leaves retain their deep green, and the berries their bright scarlet, all winter. When old and very dry the leaves drop off at a slight touch. In this land where evergreens are hard to procure, asparagus tops may be used for winter decoration.

Celery is a much misunderstood plant, rarely seen on a farmer's table. The seed should be sown, as a rule, about May 15th, in drills six feet apart. The seed may be sown rather thickly, and great care should be taken to cover it lightly but firmly in moist soil. Choose a low part of the garden for celery. When the plants are four inches high, and are thinned out so they stand six inches apart in the row, commence to draw the earth toward them. Continue to hill them up as they grow, always doing this work when the ground is dry. They should not be put in the cellar till very cold weather sets in. Light frosts will not hurt celery.

Unless extra early cabbage is desired, no hot-bed need be used for starting the plants. The seed may be sown in drills in the open garden, before May 24th. The drills should be three feet apart. After the plants put on three or four leaves, thin them out till they stand 18 inches apart in the rows. Frequent hoeing all summer drawing the earth toward the plants, will insure a good stand of firm heads. If cutworms are troublesome take four gallons of bran, half a cup of brown sugar, 1 level teaspoonful Paris Green and water enough to make the Paris Green adhere to the bran. Mix all together thoroughly, and sprinkle thinly over the garden after sundown.

Be very careful not to leave any large heaps of it that may attract the birds in the morning. Paris Green is a deadly poison. The cut-worms will eat the mixture at night and die.

When turnips first appear, watch them to see if they are being eaten by a tiny, black, shiny insect. If they are attacked, loose no time in dusting the rows all over with fine ashes, lime or soot. As soon as the turnips get the second leaves, the "turnip flies" will not injure them.

We almost invariably have a frost on the night of the first full moon in June. It is best not to transplant any tender plants such as tomatoes until after that date, even if it seems late. If the frost is as severe as it often has been, it will cut down wax beans, squash, citrons, pumpkins, marrows, cucumbers, and perhaps corn. It is safe to plant these seeds about six days before the full moon. They will then germinate and be above ground a few days after the frost. If planted much earlier, a reserve supply of seeds should be kept for a possible re-sowing.

Tomatoes should be budding for flowers when transplanted to the open garden. They should be set deeply, down to the first branches. The hole should be filled with water before covering with earth. No water should be given afterwards. If the sun is shining hot, shade the plants with shingles set on three side of the plant. Tin cans, such as some people use, exclude too much air, to my thinking. When the plants form flower-clusters, allow only two clusters to grow on each branch. Pinch off the ends of the branches to prevent more flowers forming. The plants grow rapidly, and should be pinched back at least every second day. The whole strength of the plant will thus go to forming fruit, and the chances are that they will bear ripe tomatoes as well as green ones. A rather dry soil matures the fruit fastest.

About the first of June prepare to plant seeds of the squash kind. For all these, we have found the following method to be the surest. We first dig holes two feet square and eighteen inches deep. These holes we fill fifteen inches deep with fresh, moist, strawless horse manure, lightly packed. The hole is then filled full of nice soil, and the seeds are planted and well watered, from six to twelve seeds, according to variety, may be planted in each hill. They should come up in about eight days. If the weather is very dry, and water is needed, make a hole in the ground near the plant, and let the water soak into the roots from that. A good way is to make the hills larger across than I said, set a leaky tin pail full of manure in the centre of the hill, and plant the seeds around it. Water thrown on the pail of manure will soak through slowly, and take with it much plant food from the manure as it goes.

All the squash tribe must be fertilized by hand in this country. They bear two kinds of flowers, pistillate and staminate. The pistillate flowers are the ones with the small fruit at the base of the blossom. They will dry up and drop off unless the pistil is touched with the yellow powder or pollen from the staminate flowers. In some countries bees do this work, but bees are scarce here. It is best to break off the stamens and rub the pistils lightly with them. The pollen will adhere to the sticky top of the pistil, and the "setting" of the fruit will be assured. Ten o'clock in the morning is the best time for this work.

One thing should be emphasized: Never sprinkle water on the surface of the ground in



T. RICHTER'S ORCHARD OF THIRTY ACRES AT KEREMEOS B. C., IN THE SIMILKAMEEN VALLEY

dry weather. It does not penetrate to the roots, but merely forms a hard surface. It also causes the roots to come upwards, where they become scorched, and the plant is injured instead of helped. Frequent stirring of the surface soil is far and away ahead of watering to help the plants to withstand drought. This may be accomplished by cultivating, hoeing, raking, or, in case of potatoes, harrowing. Potatoes should be harrowed till they are six inches high. Care should be taken to hill the potatoes up well, so that none will be sun-burned or frosted.

Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

Gardens and Gardening

In the columns following some interesting and instructive letters are published in answer to our request for descriptions of farm gardens and methods of growing the ordinary garden vegetables, fruit and flowers. There are a good many good gardens on the farms of Western Canada when one comes to find them out. The writers of the articles that follow have had experiences ranging from one to twenty-five years in gardening on the prairies and many suggestions are offered that should be of value to those who have made up their minds to have a garden, but have little knowledge of gardening, as well as to those who have tried to raise such fruits, vegetables and flowers as may be grown in our climate, but have been only partially successful. The contribution of Brenda E. Neville, Sask., has been taken as the best received, and that of R. B. McNeil, Sask., for second.

The question asked in this week's issue is one of general interest being on the subject of hail insurance. The opinion of readers is invited. The question appears as usual at the head of the farm department.

Description of Our Farm Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Our farm garden lies to the east of the farm house and buildings. It has a southeasterly slope, and at the top of the hill the soil is very dry and barren. Almost all the garden is sandy. The soil grows richer as the bottom of the slope is approached. At the northeast corner is a spot of rather heavy clay land. Along the north, west and east sides are planted shelters of hardy trees, such as native maples, white ash, native, Russian, and golden willows, cottonwoods, and Russian poplars. The maples and ash were grown from seed. The others from small cuttings.

We found that the top of the hill, which is almost worthless for vegetables, will produce trees. Willows and poplars both thrive there. The trees hold the soil, and also catch snow, which in spring moistens the rest of the garden. They also help to shelter the more tender garden stuff from severe western winds and hail storms.

The garden is laid out in strips running north and south. That is, rows of trees and fruit bushes are planted at even distances, leaving strips that may be plowed and used for vegetables. On the east, next to a hedge of willows and maples, are two rows of Johnston's St. Martin rhubarb. The plants are set three feet apart each way, and four feet from the hedge. It would have been better had they been out six feet, as the trees are nearly twenty feet high now, and take the moisture from the ground. Next to the rhubarb is a row of red raspberries. These grow rapidly, and fruit will almost every year, and are never laid down and covered. They are well protected by snow in winter, and the soil was heavily manured before the plants were first set out. The next row of bushes is one of red currants. Between the raspberries and red currants the ground is filled with strawberries. They fruit fairly well, and need little protection if heavily covered with snow. Another hedge of maples west of the currants practically divides the garden into two parts. The part already described has been too much crowded with trees at the ends, so that though it could be plowed when the trees and bushes were small, now it is very hard to take even a scuffer in.

From here to the west side the space is evenly divided by three rows of fruit bushes; one of Houghton gooseberries, one of red currants, and one of black currants. Here and there in the rows a few trees are planted. Apple trees are being established, and we are trying black raspberries and cherries, also the curious strawberry-raspberry. In the spaces between the rows of bushes sufficient vegetables of all sorts are grown to supply a family of six, and after the family is supplied we have several bags of beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages, etc., for sale. We always have far more currants than we can use ourselves, also gooseberries. Radishes, lettuce, cress, spinach, etc., if not sold or eaten when tender, are pulled and fed to the hens.

The garden is one hundred yards long and about fifty yards wide. Asparagus and rhubarb plants grow between the fruit bushes, in the same rows, so that they can be cared for at the same time. One

strip of ground is reserved for a nursery, in which to propagate trees and shrubs for use in a wood plot, also in plots of shrubbery that we are starting to plant on the large lawn. This lawn has never been plowed, as it was a pet idea to preserve a little of the natural prairie, wild flowers and all.

Near the house are flowers in abundance. Almost every hardy annual listed in ordinary catalogues has been tried. Most do well, but some are favorites, poppies, nasturtium, mignonette, marigolds, eschscholtzias, sweet sultans, cornflowers, chrysanthemums, bartonias, gillia, whitlavia, godetia, snapdragons, and a host of others find a place. Sweet peas are not forgotten.

Flowering shrubs, namely, lilacs, caraganas, bush honeysuckles, and spireas show up well. The wild choke cherry is a thing of beauty and fragrance at flowering time. Perennial flowers fill all odd corners. We have larkspurs, large and small, in all shades of blues, from white to very dark. In vivid contrast the scarlet lychnis shines out like fire. Columbine in indescribable variety of shades and colors abound. Pinks and Sweet Williams are there and pansies and violets too. Iceland poppies do extra well. Several kinds of Iris give us our earliest and loveliest bouquets for the table; and last, but not least, is a bed of hardy roses. Not last either. We must not forget the grand peonies. Native shrubs are mixed with others on the grounds, and wild flowers are encouraged. Space forbids further detail, but enough has been said to prove the possibility and feasibility of laying out and maintaining a health-giving, pleasure-giving, and altogether profitable farm garden.

Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.



THE GARDEN REFERRED TO BY MRS COOPER IN HER LETTER IN THIS ISSUE.

Laying Out a Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As I have no photo of our garden I will try to describe it as it is to be this summer. Our house faces south on a lown about thirty feet wide, and south of the lawn is a row of lilacs which separates it from the vegetable garden. The area of the later is about quarter of an acre. From the north boundary of the lawn to the south boundary of the garden on the west side is a hedge of three rows of maples which serve as a good shelter and windbreak for the small fruits and vegetables. On the inside of this windbreak is a row of black currant bushes, next is a row of gooseberries, then a row of tomatoes, the plants of which have been raised in the house or hotbed till warm enough to transplant, then comes a couple of rows of squaw corn which serves as a shelter for the row of tomatoes, as the wind often plays havoc with large tomato plants. Then one after another I put in rows of the following, always trying to have the seed to fill out the row right to the bottom for appearance sake, if nothing else: red carrots, beets, onions, lettuce and radish, sage, peas, turnips and cabbage. The cabbage I put in a straight row except that I put three or four seeds to a place, then thin out to one plant. I think cabbage do better this way than if they are transplanted.

I also put in a few rows of early potatoes which bring me over pretty well to the east side of my field, down which is two rows of red and white currants, then a row or two of raspberries, then four rows of strawberries and if you ever happen to be up our way this summer I hope you can be treated to strawberries and cream. I must not forget to say that for flowers we have several rose bushes and lilacs between the lawn and garden and three flower beds on the lawn, or will have when finished. Would advise all who are beginners to leave the rows of vegetables in the garden far enough apart for a horse and scuffer to clear the rows. It is so much better than hoeing.

Sask.

R. B. MCNEIL.

Some Suggestions on the Garden and Gardening

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Ever since I began living on a farm I have taken an interest in gardening and found it a great pleasure to be able to grow fruits, flowers and vegetables. The first thing required in this country when one starts gardening is a good shelter belt, but the trees should not be planted too close to the garden or they will take too much moisture from the soil in the dry weather we so often have in summer.

The land for fruit trees and vegetables should be well manured with rotted hen manure, if possible, made very fine and free from lumps. It is best to spread the manure over the land before it is ploughed. Then by plowing it well under it will not be at the surface when the seed is being put in.

I always use a garden seeder, a Planet Jr., to sow the vegetable seeds. A seeder does the work better than can be done by hand, one is sure of getting the seeds down into the moist soil, with care they sow the seeds evenly, and you can put in a large garden in a short time, without so much backaching work. For the drill to work well the soil should be worked up very fine, and if a little light, so much the better. I do not like a heavy clay soil. The light land is more convenient to work in and I find the vegetables do better, and it is not so hard to keep the weeds down.

All fruits, trees and vegetables should be planted in as long rows as possible, a sufficient distance apart to allow you to work between the rows, so that you

will have room to do the hoeing and keep the land cultivated. Never waste time making raised beds to grow vegetables in this country, as they are best grown on the level. Get the earliest varieties in all garden seeds and plants, as our growing season is so short the late varieties do not get time to mature.

The first seeds I sow in the early spring are: radish lettuce, onions, beets, parsnip and carrots. Later on when the chance of spring frost is over I put in beans, squash, cucumbers, citrons, cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes last of all.

We have half an acre of land for our fruits, flowers and vegetables, and find it the best paying land on the farm, even when wheat is over \$1.00 per bushel. In our fruit garden we grow all kinds of small fruits, such as red and white raspberries, currants, red, white and black, gooseberries and plums. We also have a good many apple trees, that are doing well. We picked about five pails of apples last year.

Man.

MRS. A. COOPER.

Pruning Currant Bushes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly explain the pruning of currant bushes. I have a small plantation, which I believe is suffering from lack of proper pruning.

Man.

MRS. G. H. M.

In D. W. Buchanan's book, "Horticulture in the North," the following comments are made on the pruning of currant bushes: "Toward the close of the growing season or early in the spring is the best time to prune. Many varieties of currants send up a number of new shoots each year. The pruning should consist of removing all but three or four of the strongest of these new shoots each year. At the same time some of the oldest branches should be cut out close to the ground. By following this plan the bush will be entirely renewed every few years, always remembering that three and four-year-old wood usually will produce the most fruit. The plants, therefore, should be a few years old before the old

wood is cut out, unless, of course, some of the old wood should be damaged by disease, insects or from some other cause, in which case it would usually be better removed.

These directions as to pruning are based on the theory that plants are growing on the bush plan. Sometimes currants are grown on a single stem like a small tree. This plan is entirely unsuited to this country. Our heavy winds may break off the single stem and the plant is gone. When grown in bush form the snow is retained about the roots much better during winter, which gives protection to the roots, and also assists in retaining moisture in spring and summer.

DAIRY

A New Production Record for Jerseys

The Chief of the Dairy Husbandry department in the University of Illinois reports a new milk and butter record for Jerseys made by a cow in that State. This cow produced in one year 17,253 pounds, or nearly nine tons of milk, and 1,112 pounds of butter, and has broken all Jersey records; only one other cow in the world has a higher record for one year, but taking her average production for four years, she stands absolutely without an equal.

The 15,253 pounds of milk produced by this cow during the year contained 14.65 per cent. or 2,527 pounds of total milk solids. This shows something of the perfectly enormous amount of work done by an efficient dairy cow in one year. Compare this with the work done by the average steer, weighing 1,100 pounds at the age of two years. When born, he will weigh close to 100 pounds. Thus, in the two years of growth he has actually produced 1,000 pounds of carcass, only one-fifth, or 200 pounds, of which is edible dry matter. This means that Jacoba Irene produced as much edible solids in one year as would twenty-five steers, thus certainly establishing, by a good margin, the world's record for a cow of any breed.

Cottage Cheese from Buttermilk

A very acceptable quality of cottage cheese can be made from buttermilk. The curd from the buttermilk can be separated by heating the buttermilk up to about 120 degrees for an hour, then draining it through a cloth fine enough to hold the curd. This bag full of curd is then hung up over night in order that most of the whey may drain from it. In the morning the fine buttermilk curd is stirred into skimmilk or whole milk until the mixture has a consistency similar to that of thick cream or whipped cream. The product makes a very acceptable dish that can be sold as buttermilk cottage cheese at from five to ten cents per pound.

The yield should be from five to ten pounds per one hundred pounds of buttermilk. A still greater yield per hundred pounds of buttermilk may be obtained by mixing about one-fourth sweet skimmilk with three-fourths buttermilk, allow the mixture to stand over night at a temperature of about 70 degrees; in the morning heat to near 80 without stirring for one hour, then stir the mixture a little and heat it again to 120 degrees for about one hour; this mixture is then dipped into a cloth and allowed to drain anywhere from twelve to twenty-four hours, or until it gets the desired dryness. This rather moist granular curd is then mixed with whole milk until the desired consistency is contained in the mixture and the yield will be at least 12 pounds of buttermilk cottage cheese per 100.

Considerable care must be taken in making either of these products to prevent the heat used from cooking the curd so that it is tough and rubbery. Exact directions for getting the right consistency to the curd must not be given. A person must learn somewhat from his own trials the proper temperature and amount of cooking needed to give a consistency acceptable to the trade.—Prof. E. H. Farrington in *Board's Dairyman*.

The Cause of Fishy Flavor in Butter

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Husbandry has been studying the cause of fishy flavor in butter and has recently reported its finding in a circular.

Of the undesirable flavors of butter the various oily flavors may be classed as the most objectionable and troublesome. They range from a slight congestion of oil to a strong flavor of machine oil. In the latter case the inferior quality of the butter becomes evident even to the indifferent consumer. Fishy flavor, which is one of the most common of the oily flavors, gives to butter a peculiar oily taste suggesting mackerel or salmon. Butter is frequently described as fishy which is merely oily or otherwise off flavor, the typical flavor of fishy butter is never mistaken for any other.

While many things connected with the buttermaking industry have been ascribed as the cause, the investigators are of the opinion that fishy flavor is not produced by the action of any one factor, but so far as can be ascertained the immediate cause is a particular substance produced by the oxidation of one of the combinations of the acid developed in the

ripening of the cream. In other words, it is caused by a slow, spontaneous, chemical change to which acid is essential and which is favored by the presence of small amounts of oxygen. The investigations show that butter made from sweet cream does not contain the elements that go to make fishy flavor.

In all the experimental butter made in the last three years there has been no trace of fishy flavor in that made from pasteurized sweet cream churned without the addition of a starter. In butter made from pasteurized cream with starter added but without any subsequent ripening there had been no fishy flavor, with one or two doubtful exceptions. On the other hand, many lots of experimental butter made from well ripened cream developed marked fishiness.

It is evident, therefore, that there is a direct relation between the acidity of cream and the development of fishy flavor in the butter. However, as the work progressed it became apparent that the acidity, although having a determining influence on fishy flavor, was not the sole cause. With this factor controlled it was impossible to make butter with any certainty that it would become fishy. Frequently butter made from cream with a high acidity showed no trace of this flavor.

It was found that overworking the butter increased the tendency to fishiness, and this flavor could be produced with reasonable certainty of overworking high-acid butter. All butter contains considerable quantities of air, and this is increased by the working, thus producing conditions more favorable to oxidations.

Fishy flavor may be prevented with certainty, says the report, by making butter from pasteurized cream, without ripening. The addition of a starter to pasteurized sweet cream without subsequent ripening improves the flavor of the fresh butter without adding enough acid to cause fishiness. Pasteurization of sour cream will not prevent the development of fishy flavor.

Creamery Sewerage

For the disposal of creamery wastes there is no better method than the septic tank treatment, unless your creamery is so situated that it can be connected directly with a city sewerage system. For this treatment a water tight tank should be constructed in three compartments, preferably of cement or stone, underground if possible, and of sufficient capacity to hold at least two days' run of waste milk and wash water. Every drop of your waste should be run into this tank through iron pipes, and every pipe leading to the tank should contain a trap which will prevent the odor returning to the building. It is imperative that this trap be provided, for butter will quickly become impregnated with foul odors and there are few wastes which will give off a worse odor than decaying creamery wastes. An underground pipe should lead from the tank to such a distance as local conditions will best permit and there deposited on a bed of sand and gravel. This bed should be constructed with coarse gravel at the bottom and sand on the top, this bed serves as a filter and also as a breeding ground for the germs which work in the light and air removing the foul odor and rendering the liquid clear and harmless, then occasionally remove the top layer of sand and replace with fresh. If your creamery is so located that you can run the waste from the tank into a large stream of water this might be done, but much better results would be attained if it could be filtered first, as the effluent from the tank will be apt to pollute the water for several miles along the stream unless it be flowing a large volume. The action that takes place in a septic tank and after exposure to the light on the filter bed is as follows: A putrefactive germ called the anerobe is developed in the covered tank which liquefies all matter entering and also prepares it for the action of the aerobes, which is the germ which works in the light and air. It must be borne in mind that you cannot entirely eliminate the odors arising from the flow from a septic tank until the entire process is carried out as outlined above, but with your tank properly constructed you will have no foul odor near your creamery. Also bear in mind that your septic tank is a part of your machinery for buttermaking and giving it attention to insure the correct working of all its parts.

There are manufacturing plants in the east using septic tanks and the effluent from the filter bed is returned to the power house for use in the boilers. A garden makes an ideal filter bed as the liquid can be used direct from the tank to irrigate and fertilize so that you can produce enough with very little labor to soon pay the original cost of your septic plant and at the same time have an abundance of fine vegetables for your own table. When you dairymen awake to the value of utilizing the water which now runs to waste in all our streams and coulees, for the irrigation of small tracts of land seeded to alfalfa, vegetables and berries, the profits from your dairy herds will be doubled, your table will be supplied with a large variety of good wholesome food throughout the year and your grocery bill greatly diminished. Particular care must be given the interior construction of your creamery so that it will be clean and wholesome. At the present price of lumber it is a much better investment to make your floors of cement concrete, as you will have a permanent floor, easy to keep clean and sweet, whereas, the wooden floor is

short lived and very apt to give off foul odors unless your buttermaker is particularly neat and clean in his work. The buttermaker and the farmer must work hand in hand. Let the farmer see how particular the buttermaker is to have every thing about the creamery spotlessly clean and it will be an object lesson to him teaching him better and cleaner methods about the dairy barn. With a proper system of disposing of your wastes and cleaner methods about the dairy barn our butter will be increased in grade and our profits from the dairy herd increased accordingly.

From address by State Engineer, at N. D. Farmers' Institute.

POULTRY

A Portable Run for Chicks

A writer in *The Standard* describes the following method of making a portable covered run for chicks, which may prove useful where it is necessary to protect chickens from the hawks and other pests:

Take four old carriage rims and fasten them together 4 feet apart, by three 1 by 2-inch strips, 12 feet long. Two strips are nailed at each end of the rims near the ground, and the other at the top. Place your wire over the rims and cut it the right length, so as to have just enough to tack on the strips. I use 1-inch mesh wire netting 6 feet wide and 14 feet long—the extra 2 feet to close up one end. I place a coop of hen and chicks at the front or open end.

Depraved Appetite in Hens

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My hens have a habit of eating unnatural things, bits of wood, or cloth, cow manure, or anything that seems handy. What is the cause of this trouble and how may it be remedied?

Sask.

J. S.

The craving for unnatural food results usually from the fowls not being kept under favorable conditions as regards health. Lack of grit with which to grind the food consumed may cause it, or confinement in dirty houses or yards. The craving may cause the fowls to gorge themselves with food unsuited to the digestive tract like those named, and in those cases is liable to cause digestive disorders. Preventive treatment consists in keeping the fowls active on a clean grass range in summer and well supplied with straw litter in the house or scratching shed during winter. Exercise should be encouraged in every way and green feed in abundance supplied. Feed a balanced ration and have granulated charcoal and grit always within reach of the flock.

If digestion trouble results from the vice, indigestion or diarrhea are the diseases likely to follow. Give fowls so effected a dose of Epsom salts, twenty grains in a teaspoonful of water. Put twenty grains of bicarbonate of soda in each quart of drinking water.

Provide Shade for the Chicks

Young chickens require plenty of ground to range over, trees or plants of some kind to shade them from the sun, green stuff and insects for feed. Given these conditions and feed, chicken rearing may be carried on with a fair certainty of results. It never does to crowd chicks on the range. Some breeders crowd a large number of birds onto a limited area and reap the result in a large proportion of their stock being unthrifty and slow in growth. For chicks to attain their best size and remain always in hearty condition, a free range is necessary, a range which provides ample run for the birds as well as the natural foods above mentioned, without which chicks seem never to thrive as well as they do when provided with.

When the attempt is made to rear chickens in fenced areas, or even when they are given free range about the buildings, it is good practice to plow the greater portion of the area set aside for the chicken pasture and plant it to some crop that will provide shade and green feed. Corn is a good thing to plant for shade, or sunflowers. Others sow rape or grow crops of some kind on the range. The crop shades the birds, carries a larger insect population than an equal area of grass land and provides something tender and green for the birds to feed on. The plan suggested is the safest and most economical means of rearing chicks on the farm, either hen hatched or artificially incubated stock.

Poultry House Experiments

The Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, in the annual report of that institution for 1908, recently published again, shows from experimental results, that the coldest or cheapest house of the four types the college has been testing for some time, gave the best results and the warmest house, the poorest results in winter laying tests. These houses were built four years ago. The first is made of inch matched boards, single ply on all but the north side, which is sheathed on the inside and building paper used under the lining to prevent draughts. The roosting quarters are curtained off,

and the window adjustable for ventilation purposes. The second house is open in the front or south side and provided for canvas curtains for use on stormy days. The ends of this house are single ply matched lumber, but the back wall is of matched lumber lined with paper and sheeted again inside. The roosting coup may be protected at night with canvas curtains. The third house is the warm one, built of matched lumber and lined with paper. It is built as tight as possible. The fourth house is the airy one, built simply of one ply of boards, dressed on one side and the cracks battened. About half the front is open to the weather but may be closed in on stormy days. No protection is provided for the roosting quarters, the fowls roosting in the same temperature as they work in.

In each year's experiments since these houses were built the coldest and cheapest one has given best results. Prof. Graham in his present report compares the egg production of five White Wyandotte sisters of the same age in each of the four houses for December, January and February, 1907-1908.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Total
No. 4, Cold House	43	50	47	140
No. 2, Curtain Front House	15	50	50	115
No. 1, House with Adjustable Windows	2	37	31	70
No. 3, Warm House	23	21	44

Feeding and Management of Chickens

Chicks should not be fed until they are at least 36 hours old. It is a serious mistake to feed them earlier. Too early feeding is the cause of indigestion and bowel trouble in many cases. We try to keep the temperature of the brooder between 90 and 95 degrees at the chick level throughout the first week. After the first week the temperature is gradually lowered, generally speaking, about one degree a day.

The floor should be covered with clover chaff before the chicks are put into the brooder. Lukewarm water should also be put into the brooder for drink before the chickens are taken from the machine. I have had best success in starting young chicks on hard-boiled eggs, finely chopped, shell included, and bread crumbs—about four parts by weight of bread to one of eggs. This is fed dry. After the first two days we begin to give an occasional feed of seed chick-food, which is made as follows:—

Cracked wheat	25	parts
Granulated oat meal	15	"
Millett seed	12	"
Small cracked corn	10	"
Small cracked peas	6	"
Broken rice	2	"
Rape seed	1	"
Grit (chicken size)	10	"

This can be used for the first feed and continued through the first eight to ten weeks with good results. We aim to feed the chicks five times a day. Generally after the first few days, there are three feeds a day of this chick food, one of bread and milk (the bread being squeezed dry and crumbled), and one of whole wheat, or a mash made of equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal, to which has been added ten per cent. of animal meal or blood meal. If we can secure fresh liver and get it boiled, this is generally given twice a week, and the animal meal is then omitted from the mash. If the chicks cannot get out to run about, the seed chick-food may be scattered in the chaff, and the little chicks will work away most of the day for it. This gives them exercise, which is a necessity in rearing chicks. If there is no green food to reach, it must be supplied. Lettuce is excellent. Sprouted grains are good, also root sprout, cabbage, rape, etc.

When the chicks get to be about eight weeks of age, we usually feed about three times a day—the mash food in the morning and whole wheat and cracked corn at noon and night. If we are anxious to force the chicks, we give two feeds of mash and increase the animal meal a little. Chicks hatched at a season of the year when they can range out of doors need not be fed as often or as carefully as described above.

We have used during the season of 1905 the hopper plan of feeding chicks during the spring and summer months with good success. We have tried placing a hopper or trough of chick feed, made of grains as previously described (seed chick feed), in a coop along with the hen and chicks and keeping the supply constant in or near the coop, from the day the chicks were put out until well grown, with most satisfactory results. Where chickens have a good range about the fields of the average farm I know of no better plan of feeding. The hoppers may be made of any size or shape so long as the supply of grain is constant and the supply large enough to last for about one week. A hopper which slopes from both sides will feed better than one with a slope to but one side.

Where the hopper plan is adopted on the farm, the labor problem is very much reduced. This plan can be carried out with chicks in brooders, but for the first ten days or two weeks I prefer feeding the chicks about five times daily, after which time the hoppers are used. Water should be given daily in a clean dish. We have had chicks with hens do extra well when turned in a large corn field with a hopper of grain constantly near the coop, but no water. These birds were a long distance from a water supply, hence they were tried without water with no bad results. I would prefer giving water if the supply is clean and constant.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College.

Blackhead in Turkeys

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What is the disease in turkeys known as blackhead? What symptoms would indicate that birds were afflicted and what treatment is advised to stamp out the trouble or cure afflicted fowls?

Sask.

R. G. S.

The name blackhead has been given this disease because the heads of diseased turkeys frequently turn black. The head turning black, however, is not indicative of blackhead alone, since turkeys dying of other diseases may also have the head turn black. The seat of the disease is the liver and in the cecum or blind intestine. By nature it is similar to dysentery in human beings. Black head is infectious and while some doubt may exist as to the mode of infection it is very probable that the organisms that causes it are present in the excrement and the disease germs get into the ground upon which the birds feed to be taken into the intestines of healthy birds and thus spread the disorder to them.

Turkeys when affected look shrunken, pinched and purple about the head. The color and character of the droppings is another certain symptom. In older poults, particularly, the droppings will be liquid and stained orange yellow, or may contain blackened blood clots indicative of slight hemorrhages. Young poults die usually within a day or two after being affected. The little turks are most susceptible to the disease. They may contract it early in life and it will develop in them fast or slow according to how numerous the organisms are or the strength of the bird. Their feathers look rough, they have diarrhoea, with bright yellow excrement, and they weakly drag one foot after the other for some time before they die.

Curing the disease is rather difficult. Prevention is about all that is possible. In the first place the stock should be bred to bring it up to the maximum in vigor. It is noticeable in all kinds of stock that the most vigorous are the least subject to disease and best able to shake off a disease should they become affected. Care should be taken to prevent such birds transmitting the disease to healthy stock. Sick birds should be killed immediately they exhibit symptoms that indicate this disorder, and their bodies deeply buried. The buildings, coops and feeding and drinking vessels should be thoroughly disinfected. In preventing the spread of the disease the important thing is to separate the sick from the well birds, and move the unaffected ones to fresh ground. Doctoring sick turkeys is rarely advisable. A tonic to stimulate the liver will help prevent this disease and close confinement and over-feeding favor it. Treatment other than prevention is hardly worth attempting.

Finds Ducks Easy and Profitable to Raise

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Anyone starting duck raising should procure as large a variety as possible. Personally, I like to cross a Cayuga drake with Pekin ducks. I find the young ducks are much larger than either of the pure breeds, are nicer eating than the Pekin as they are meatier and not so fatty, and they are easier raised than the Cayuga. However, I have had good luck raising the Pekin by themselves, and as many prefer a pure breed I think they would not be a bad choice.

Having saved enough eggs to set two hens, I set them up in the hay loft or else some place on the ground if possible. If I can set them in the loft I make another nest at a little distance for the hens to lay in, and then they don't bother the hen that is sitting. If the nests are in a good, clean place they will not require any care until the eggs are hatched and there will very seldom be any eggs to throw out.

When the ducks appear you need to watch them close and take them out of the nest as soon as they are ready, or they will be out themselves. I take the two hatches and give them to one hen, putting them in an empty bin in the granary for two or three days. Then I remove them to a box near the house where they are kept at night, and let run through the day, until about half grown, when they are removed to the stable for night.

For the first two weeks I feed bread and milk with sand or gravel mixed in or hard boiled egg, shell and all. Then I bring them by degrees onto chop, shorts or small wheat with enough water in it to wet it, but not to make it sloppy. Generally if the stuff in the pig barrel is not sour I fill their dish out of it. Ducks are very punctual, and easily trained, and will come about the same time three or four times daily for their feed, and if it is ready they will not stay long quacking about. We have a pond near our stable and after the ducks are two weeks old they spend a lot of time in it and find a lot of food there as well.

By good feeding ducks are fit to kill when they get their first feathers, at from ten to twelve weeks, and should then dress about four pounds. I kill them by cutting the head off. Then I take special pains about plucking them. It pays to have them look attractive. I remove the feet, insides and outer joint of the wing, and then pick out any stray feathers that have escaped before. Then I tie them up neatly and set in a cool place until they are firm. I never put them in water of any kind, only rinse the inside free

of any blood, and wipe any spots that may get on anywhere with a damp cloth. By this method they do not readily turn dark.

As to marketing I ship most of mine to the city to a butcher. Shipping them the same night as I kill in about forty pound shipments. I also sell quite a few in town especially late in the fall when people want their winter's supply. I have never sold a duck for less than 12½ and often get 16 cents a pound for them.

In conclusion I would say the biggest trouble is in the plucking, which is none too easy but as it is near pay day one can generally get it done. Young ducks are easier raised than chickens seldom having anything wrong with them. They will not stand being out in a cold rain when young, otherwise they are smart and hardy. It pays to feed them well as they get ready for market quicker and consequently cost less.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on May 19th.

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The Anglican church has secured a site and will establish a theological institution at Saskatoon.

* * *

Paul Acoose, the Grenfell Indian, defeated Fred Appelby in a fifteen mile race at Winnipeg last week, the time being 1.22.22. Appelby was the world's champion at this distance.

* * *

The Allan liner, Mongolian, en route from Liverpool to St. John's and Halifax got jammed in an ice field off Newfoundland last Wednesday afternoon and had to be cut out by whaling steamers.

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Plans are now complete for the new bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, to replace the one wrecked last year. The structure will be on the cantiliner principle and built of nickel steel. The estimated cost is between six and seven millions.

* * *

The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption met in Hamilton, Ontario, last week. Resolutions were passed calling upon the provincial governments to aid in checking the white plague and advising the appointment of medical inspectors for schools.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

George Meredith, the last of the great Victorian novelists and poets, died on May 17th, aged 80 years.

* * *

A Great Northern express train was held up last week within fifteen miles of Spokane, and the mail sacks rifled of twenty thousand dollars.

* * *

Field Marshall Earl Roberts made a sensational speech in the House of Lords last week, in which he stated that the British army was nothing but a sham. On the day Earl Roberts made his charges in the Lords, a member of the Commons startled the country with the statement that the Germans have established a depot of arms in London, containing 50,000 Mauser rifles and 7,500,000 rounds of ammunition and that an army of trained German soldiers are employed in various capacities in England ready to rise for the Fatherland the moment the word is given. All of which indicates how move the British people are just now on the German scare.

From London Printer to Farming in Canada

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The following experience may be helpful in giving decision to any who with reference to farming are halting between two opinions.

It was on April 9, 1906 that slowly gliding from the port of Liverpool, on the S. S. Dominion, I was effectively separated from England and my old employment there. For years I had been engaged in business as a printer, in the west of London, but the life of a Canadian farmer held out too many attractions for me. Not that I was in anyway acquainted with the routine of farming for I had always lived in London. Still, although I knew life in Canada would be of an entirely different "type" to that of the composing room, considering all things I decided I should not be unwise in making the change.

To gain some necessary experience, on arriving in Canada I hired out with a good Manitoba farmer—Mr. Freer of Elkhorn—and was there "put through my paces" with the rush that prevails everywhere while the short working season lasts.

During the winter I returned to Winnipeg and found employment at my old trade.



OUR FARM RESIDENCE.

In the following year, having been joined by my wife and child, as well as my brother from England we started westward for Lloydminster, and from thence by trail, 25 miles south, down the meridian road dividing Saskatchewan and Alberta and finally settled three miles within the later province.

We had brought implements, etc., from Winnipeg by freight car, and these together with the lumber for our house necessitated many journeys into town.

The development of so large a country is not only dependent on individual efforts, but also on the means of transport. Those seemingly endless journeys made us thus early sigh for an "iron road" if not near us at least a little less distant. The district which comprises some splendid land is now well settled up with people intent upon farming, and seems deserving of better transport facilities for grain. There are several railway surveys in the vicinity which inspire hopes, but unfortunately railway cars need something a little more tangible than surveys to run on.

After we had built our house, a photo of which is shown, we were joined by my mother and father. Then, although unfortunately a little late, we started work on the land.

Can anyone call Canadian farming monotonous or lay to its charge that it is all muscle and no brain work



BUSY BREAKING A 25 ACRE PATCH.

that is needed? With work so varied, each with so many wrong ways of execution and comparatively few right ways surely not.

The cut shows part of our first attempt at breaking. We hope to crop this year about 40 acres in wheat and oats.

The arrival of the haying season put a stop to ploughing, and we then devoted our energies to putting up about 50 tons of hay.

About this time also we started cutting green poles for fence posts and subsequently enclosed a small pasture of 15 acres.

The lumber stable being only sufficient to contain the horses, we built a sod stable for wintering the cattle. This comfortably holds eight head of stock, the dimensions being 16x20 feet.

Water is indeed a problem with many homesteaders. There is always plenty in the spring and summer, but it needs a good well to give a supply throughout the winter months. After two vain attempts we started a third well, and struck a deep vein of sand which brought in water at a great rate. Although only fifteen feet deep, it has given us plenty of water, enabling us to satisfy ten animals all through the winter. Needless to say we were not slow to crib it, for such a well is far too valuable to lose by caving in.

Alberta

W. G. SHEARS.

Building for Future Enlargement

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice from time to time suggestions in your journal on the building of shacks and houses for settlers. The kind of houses built ordinarily by homesteaders are far from being all they should be, the builder being hampered generally in his finances and unable to put up a sufficiently commodious habitation. I will endeavor, however, for the benefit of your readers, to describe a house I intend erecting this spring, which I think is a little better than the

average run of homestead shacks and may be suggestive to some of your readers.

I shall make a timber foundation 16 feet by 24 feet, but will use only one half of this, or a space 12x14 feet for a shack. On this I will make a good strong balloon frame with joists 2 in. by 6 in. or 2 in. by 8 in. sufficient to carry a second floor. I will put on a temporary flat roof and put in good door and window frames, will sheet up with rough lumber outside, papering the siding and clapping using thin edge clap boards as they do not shrink enough to open up as drop siding does. I will side the building in this way on three sides, leaving the one side that will be the partition when I enlarge to the full size of the foundation, which I think can be made warm enough for winter use by papering. When I enlarge I shall remove the flat roof, lay an upper floor and put up a Mansard frame. This style of frame is self bracing and is not affected by high winds as the common square frame is. By following this plan I will have nothing to tear down except the flat roof. My past work and expense all count for the future. My advice to a settler is to do everything well, not to put up with any kind of makeshift. If possible have one eye all the time for the future. Of course this advice will not be of use to the speculative homesteader, but that class of settler could very well be dispensed with. They are a nuisance in any neighborhood.

Alta.

OPTIMIST.

Will Address Farmer's Meetings

Arrangements have been made with the Department of Trade and Commerce whereby the services of Mr. D. D. Campbell who looks after consignments of grain for those who ask him will be available to address farmer's meetings wherever requested during the next few weeks. His special subject will be rules to observe in shipping. Address Mr. Campbell at the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

MARKETS

The wheat markets of the world opened the week dull, buying inactivity being due to increasing shipments. The Canadian visible supply was reported 483,943 bushels less than the week before, standing at 6,758,464 bushels. American visible showed a decrease of 2,567,000 bushels and was reported to total 24,160,000 bushels. Total world's shipments for the week before were 10,640,000 bushels, an even million over Broomhall's estimate of required shipments from exporting countries to supply consumption and 3,300,000 bushels increase over the previous week. There was a total world's decrease in wheat of 2,467,000 bushels.

The Canadian visible supply of oats was placed at 3,427,382 bushels, a 200,000-bushel decrease from the estimate of the previous week. The American oat supply stands at 7,373,000 bushels, a 500,000-bushel decrease from last report. There was a total world's decrease in oats for the week of 523,000 bushels.

Following the weak opening, markets were inclined to be erratic. At Winnipeg little demand existed for cash wheat and prices held very nearly level. In Chicago there was an active speculative demand. As the time approaches, when delivery must be made by the bears who fed the Patten herd, uneasiness among shorts increases. May wheat was selling in that market around 1.30 nearly all week. It may touch some higher spots before the 31st.

By the middle of the week export demand had decidedly improved and prices went higher. All European markets opened strong on Wednesday, and the advance reflected itself locally by a cent and a quarter in prices. Sentiment changes with startling rapidity in the wheat exchanges these days, but in a single night it seemed to swing over from bearish to bullish and buying was the order generally. Buyers are too apprehensive of supply conditions to discount any kind of news calculated to boost prices. Probably at no time during the present cereal year has sentiment the world over been more bullish than at the present time. Nothing but bullish news seems to filter through.

The sensation of the week was the advance in oats. This cereal advanced rapidly from the previous week's close of 47½ for No. 2 White, to 53 cents by Thursday, and to 55 by Saturday. An active demand exists for this grain, not in this country alone but in the United States and Europe. Supplies at the moment are scarce and the crop outlook none too promising so the cereal may go to higher levels. As a result of the advance feed prices have increased. July oats have sold as high as 53 cents and while conditions do not warrant a sustained advance in the price of the cereal the indications are that oats will sell well up for the week or two. Barley advanced materially on the strength of advances in other cereals. Flax is getting to new price levels, being quoted around 145. July flax in Duluth is being traded in at 175 and October at about 145.

Cash prices in Winnipeg for grain for the week were as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	123½	123½	124½	125½	127½	128½
No. 2 North-ern.....	120½	120½	121½	122½	124½	125½
No. 3 North-ern.....	119½	118½	120½	120½	122½	123½
No. 4.....	112	111½	112½	113½	115½	114½
No. 5.....	106½	106	107	107½	109	108½
No. 6.....	92	92	93	93½	95	94½
Feed.....	83	83	84	85	87	87

No. 1 Alber-ta Red ..	Oats—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
120½	No. 2 White	120½	122	122½	124½	125½	
	47½	48	49½	50½	51½	52	
	No. 3 White	46½	47	48½	49	50½	51
	Feed.....	47	47½	48½	49½	50½	51½
	Feed 2.....	45½	46	47½	48	49½	50

Barley—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 3.....	59½	59½	59½	59½	60½	60½
No. 4.....	57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	58½
Feed.....	45½	51	51½	52½	53½	53½

Flax—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 N.W..	140	141½	142	143	145½	146½
No. 1 Man..	138	139½	140	141	143½	144½

Fluctuations in Winnipeg wheat options for the week were:

Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	123½	123½	123½	123½
July.....	123½	125	123½	124½
Oct.....	105½	105½	105½	105½

Tuesday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	124½	125	123½	123½
July.....	125½	126½	124½	124½
Oct.....	106½	106½	105½	105½

Wednesday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	124½	124½	124½	124½
July.....	124½	125½	124½	125½
Oct.....	106½	106½	106½	106½

Thursday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	126	126½	125½	125½
July.....	126	126½	126	126½
Oct.....	107½	107½	107½	107½

Friday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	125½	127½	126	127½
July.....	126½	128½	126½	128½
Oct.....	107½	109	107½	109

Saturday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	127½	128½	127½	128½
July.....	127½	128½	127½	128½
Oct.....	109	109½	109	109½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....				\$22.00
Shorts.....				23.00
Chopped Feeds—				
Barley and oats.....				31.00
Barley.....				30.00
Oats.....				32.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,				
Winnipeg (prairie hay).....	\$12.00	to		13.00
Timothy.....	16.00	to		18.00
Baled straw.....	5.00	to		6.00

CREAMERY BUTTER—

Fresh-made Manitoba bricks..	24	to	25
Boxes.....	22½	to	23

DAIRY BUTTER—

Fancy fresh prints.....	19	to	20
Fresh dairy prints.....	17	to	19
Tubs.....	14	to	16

CHEESE—

Manitoba.....			13
Eastern.....	14	to	14½

EGGS—

Fresh gathered, per dozen...			18½
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POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba.....			20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight).....	19	to	20
Spring chicken, per lb.....			18
Ducks, per lb.....			17
Geese, per lb.....			16

HIDES—

(Delivered at Winnipeg)			
Country cured hides, f.o.b.			
Winnipeg.....	8	to	8½
No. 1 tallow.....			5
No. 2 tallow.....			4
Wool (Western unwashed)...	7	to	8½
Dry Seneca root.....	32	to	35

LIVESTOCK.

Deliveries at the Winnipeg yards increased with a rush during the week. Large shipments of exporters and butcher stock were in the later class chiefly from Manitoba points. Prices are well maintained. The selling strength in all live stock markets, in this country, in the United States and in Great Britain, seems to betoken still higher prices for all classes of live stock, for cattle especially. On Wednesday the largest run was on at the yards when 95 cars were received. There is an active demand for all kinds of stuff. Export steers, 1300 lbs. and over, at point of shipment, are quoted, \$5.50; first class butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$7.50.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.65 to \$6.40; export bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; export cows, \$5.00 to \$5.25; picked butchers, \$5.45 to \$5.65; common, \$4.75 to \$5.40; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.75; export ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.25; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.50; hogs, \$7.55.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, has signed a bill making October 12 a legal holiday in honor of Christopher Columbus.

* * *

An unrepealed but forgotten law in England calls actors 'rogues and vagabonds,' and by invoking this law in London to-day an actor was enabled to escape serving on a jury.

* * *

An article in a London paper treats of simplified spelling from the printer's standpoint, and concludes that the silent letters in English words cost about \$100,000,000 a year, half of it in printing.

* * *

The Pope, addressing the Union of Italian Catholic Women the other day, showed strong opposition to some of their ambitions.

'Those who wish to make woman the equal of man in all things,' said His Holiness, 'and give her the same rights are assuredly in error. Woman mixed up in the agitation of public life would be the ruin of family and society. Woman should be the companion of man, at the same time accepting his authority, an authority mitigated by love, and nothing more.'

* * *

One can never tell where the influence of the simplest book will begin or end. Innumerable story-telling clubs have been formed since Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin wrote "Polly Oliver's Problem," and now the people of Germantown are raising a "Thank Offering Fund" for a child's bed in a local hospital on a plan suggested in Mrs. Wiggin's story, "Marm Liza." Fathers and mothers are asked to contribute at least a penny and as much more as they desire for each of their well children.

* * *

The Academy of Science at Vienna has decided upon the creation of phonographic archives, which will be divided into three parts, and which will probably be the most remarkable library on record. The first section will be devoted to examples of European languages and dialects of the different peoples spoken at the beginning of the twentieth century. The second will contain examples of music and song of the same period, while the third section will be reserved for the records of contemporary orators.

* * *

An interesting bit of fire insurance history comes to light in the official records of the Gore District company, of Galt, Ont. A. H. Lofft & Co., dry goods dealers, of St. Mary's had a loss by fire, for which the adjusters allowed \$6,250. At their next stocktaking the firm became convinced that they really had not lost more than \$3,750. They immediately returned to the fire insurance company the \$2,500 overpaid. The explanatory letter was ordered inscribed in the company's minutes in full, and a resolution passed expressing appreciation of the honorable course pursued by the Lofft firm.

* * *

The new Dutch Contract Law to replace the old civil code is of considerable importance to the married woman. The Dutch husband has hitherto had the right to dispose of his wife's income, unless it was otherwise agreed by contract before the marriage. This general rule has, by the new law, been revoked as far as the income of the wife as "laborer" is concerned. To prevent the husband from claiming the earnings of his wife this law provides that she is entitled to "the disposal, in the interest of the household," of all moneys which she earns.

Prehistoric relics of exceptional interest have been discovered at Fort Francis, Ont., proving beyond question of doubt that at some time prior to the advent of the North American Indian, this district was inhabited by a race of people far advanced in the arts of civilization. For years past there have been evidences of this discovered from time to time in the mounds along the Rainy River and lakes of the district, and the matter has been a subject for scientific research. This latest discovery has given an added impetus to the question.

While the workmen engaged on the big power dam were excavating and clearing away the rock and debris in the channel of the river, where it had been unwatered for the construction of the big power dam, a treasure trove of relics was uncovered. In a 'pot hole' in the river bed, a hollow worn by the action of small stones on the softer native rock, was found a number of weapons and articles of pure copper, arrow heads, spear heads, fish hooks, rings, bands, tomahawks and ornaments, all as bright as when turned out by their manufacturers.

MUSIC

If the other arts can inspire and instruct, music can redeem and save. As the fine arts go away from God's throne they lose their flexibility and take on forms hard and permanent. Architecture is the lowest of the fine arts; it is most permanent. Sculpture is higher, but the statue is cold, having form alone. To form, painting adds color, and breathes warm tints of life. Literature is a still higher art, using words for colors. But music is builded of breath alone and dies with the vibrating air. The least permanent art, it is also the highest. If worship begins with the foundations of the cathedral, it ends with the song that is a golden chariot upon which the soul rides forth to meet its God. On that Christmas night the shepherds said that Christ was born to sound of angelic music.

—NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

The specimens found were fashioned skilfully and neatly, and indicated great taste and no small artistic ability on the part of the race who fashioned them. The fact that some of the articles were hardened or tempered to give a cutting edge like steel, showed that the long lost art of tempering copper had been known to that race.

The Servant in the House

If plays like Charles Rann Kennedy's *The Servant in the House* were the rule and not the very, very rare exception, the reproach of the stage would be in a great measure removed. The stage has great power and, used aright, would prove a moral uplift of the highest worth. But, too often, instead of educating an ignorant public to appreciation of the best it panders to the base in humanity and presents evil gilded with fine scenery and catchy music. The drama mentioned in the opening sentence shows how interesting and attractive a wholesome play with a strong moral purpose can be made. All through the contrast is between Christianity as Christ meant it to be, founded on his teachings of love and brotherhood, and churchianity which is so apparent in these commercial days built on a structure of worldliness and greed. There was a curious little sidelight thrown on socialism, as it is understood or misunderstood, when

Robert, the fallen and outcast brother say "I am a socialist." The speech brought an outburst of applause from the gallery of the theatre—that was almost laughably silenced when he went on to expound his creed: "I am a socialist because it gives strong claws to tear all the other classes." Socialism that leaves out the Christ teaching of brotherhood universal is not what the world needs.

Should Divorce be Made Easier?

During this session of the senate at Ottawa twenty applications for divorce will have to be considered. The fact that this is the largest number on record has roused some discussion of the Canadian system—or lack of system in granting divorces. Between 1897 and 1907 there were only fifty-six divorces granted by parliament, but that doesn't represent the total number in the Dominion, for some of the provinces have divorce courts and do not resort to federal legislation. The maritime provinces each have a divorce court granting a decree for impotency, consanguinity and adultery with no distinction as to sex. The court of Prince Edward Island has not been resorted to for many years, and in Nova Scotia extreme cruelty is recognized as a justifiable cause. The Roman Catholic disapproval of divorce makes a court in Quebec unnecessary. British Columbia's court decides upon the decrees granted in the Pacific province, but Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have to apply to the Senate for the passing of a special legislative enactment for each divorce.

Of course, we are prone as Canadians to point with horror—and heaven knows the horror is justifiable!—at the unspeakable condition of divorce courts and proceedings across the line. The scandal of such a state is coming home to the Americans themselves and in almost every State efforts are being made to overcome some of the most scandalous features. But our own door-yard is not swept as clean as it might be. We can only "point with pride" for the length of time it takes to think of the chief reason why divorce statistics are so small. Giving all due credit to the fact that a large part of our population believes that marriage is a sacrament and divorce is a sin; that a strain of the finest puritanism is in our people, and that only one cause—the scriptural one—is considered as justifying a decree; yet, the great big reason why the number is not larger, is because the process is terribly expensive. Only the rich can afford to sunder the marriage tie. The poor man or woman, no matter how good the cause, must endure the bondage because it takes so much money to loosen the tie. If it were not so costly a process there would be a surprising increase in the number of applications for divorce, and, though we hate to acknowledge it, the twenty cases now on trial do not represent the sum total of unhappy homes in this Dominion. That is proved by the large number of wilful desertions every year.

There are so many sides to this problem that one is sooner or later reduced to putting questions instead of giving answers. Here are a few that naturally arise in the puzzled mind: Is divorce justifiable under any circumstances? If it is, should it be made and kept a luxury open to the rich and shut to the poor? Does separation, not an absolute decree, prevent the immorality that divorce is thought to foster? Should divorce be made easier—that is, granted for less cause or less money? Should marriage be hedged with more restrictions and thus indirectly keep down the divorce rate? If the amount of alimony that a man should pay were in proportion to the justice of the suit, probably men would be restrained from instituting divorce proceedings, but how could we discourage an abuse of the law by women if separation were more easily secured?

THE QUIET HOUR

WE WOULD SEE JESUS—THE WAITING TIME

Certain Greeks. . . . came therefore unto Philip. . . . and desired him, saying: Sir, we would see Jesus.—S. John xii., 20, 21.

And it was now dark, and Jesus was not yet come to them.—S. John vi., 17.

"Oh, the waiting time, my brothers, is the hardest time of all!

But at last we learn the lesson

That God knoweth what is best;

And with wisdom cometh patience,

And with patience cometh rest.

Yea, a golden thread is shining

Through the tangled wool of fate,

And our hearts shall thank Him

meekly

That He taught us how to wait."

The cry of a soul in the dark, longing to "see Jesus," has evidently gone to many hearts among our readers. One correspondent, "Shut-in," says that when passing through a similar experience she was greatly helped by a book called "The Three-fold Secret of the Holy Spirit," by James H. McConkey. She says that on the front page of this book is printed: "This book will be sent free to any friend you think it would help." The address given is Fred. Kelker, Box 216, Harrisburg, C. A., U. S.

I don't know anything about this free offer myself, but only pass on to you what my correspondent states.

To return to the appealing cry of a longing seeker, which I have already tried to answer in part. She is not entirely in the dark, for she says:

"I know that God loves me and will help me, and oh! if I did not know it, what would I do? I trust Him, and yet sometimes I seem to have very little faith. Yet, in the very bottom of my heart I believe I am trusting Him all the time. But the trouble is, although I trust Him, and in any great trouble I know He is near me, yet I cannot feel that I am a Christian—a child of God. I cannot feel that if I were to die to-night I would go to Heaven. Not that it is His fault, but mine. I do so many things I should not, and I seem to be such an awful sinner I could not think of helping anyone else. I know I trust Him, but that I am so very sinful. . . . I do not feel I am a Christian, but an awful sinner."

If you really think as you say, my dear fellow-disciple, then you believe in a Saviour Who has only power to save the righteous, and Who did not come to earth to save sinners. You seem to think that if you were very saintly He could help you, but that He is powerless to give you His strength until you have won the victory for yourself. Such want of confidence is more illogical than the practice of the small boy, who said his prayers at night because he wanted God to take care of him while he was helpless in sleep, but did not say any morning prayers because he felt quite capable of taking care of himself in the daytime. You seem to think that God will take care of the people who are strong and wideawake, but is powerless to do anything for those who are weak, or asleep, or fighting in the dark. Please don't think me unfeeling. Indeed I long to help you, as S. Philip must have longed to help the Greeks who pleaded for an introduction to his Master. But don't you see that instead of looking up into His Face, you are concentrating your gaze on your own soul? Like the disciples who were in the boat fighting desperately for life in the midst of stormy darkness, you forget that He can see you "tolling in rowing"—though you cannot see Him—and you are afraid of sinking, as S. Peter was, because you are thinking of yourself and your own condition and circumstances, instead of

grasping the offered Hand, and walking forward in His power, which is as able to uphold the weak as the strong, and is as necessary to save a saint as a sinner. He saved S. Peter as soon as he cried, "Lord, save me!" and then rebuked his lack of confidence by saying: "O, thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

Bishop Ingram says that he has come to the conclusion that "spiritual despair is often largely caused by what doctors call a neurotic temperament—that is to say, the soul of the person is out of hand: he is letting his nerves rule him. . . . the mind does have an influence over the body, and can control, more than some people have any idea of, nerves and feelings, and even feelings of spiritual despair. Self-control is what you want: you want to pull yourself together. That is part of the work that the Holy Spirit will enable you to do. You do not find a self-controlled man or woman in a state of hysterics

seeds which we sow. They look so small and dead, and we can do so little to help the plants to grow. What faith is needed, as we put them into the earth! We drop them in, and cover them up out of sight—and God works the great miracle. I put some seeds hopefully into the ground last week, and to-day (April 29) they are lying under a foot of snow. Do you think I am disheartened? Not a bit of it! They may come up and prosper, in spite of discouraging conditions; but, even if they don't, I can easily put in some more seeds. Some are sure to take root.

So it is with a soul that is diligently cultivating the fruit of the Spirit:—"love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Don't worry because the plants are not yet full-grown. Put in your seeds in faith, give them the sunshine of hope, then leave the "increase" in God's keeping. Don't show, by constantly examining them to see how they are progressing, that you have no faith in His power to make them grow. The best seeds can make little headway unless they are let alone. The best advice to one who is unhappy about his own spiritual condition is: "Look up and not down, look out and not in,

your nature and the promise of indefinite growth."

"Let me then be always growing," says Miss Havergal, "never, never standing still!"

"Let me grow by sun and shower, Every moment water me; Make me really hour by hour More and more conformed to Thee, That Thy loving eye may trace, Day by day, my growth in grace."

DORA FARNCOMB.

* * *

Editor "Quiet Hour":

In reply to "Enquirer's" question regarding "Saints," let me say that most of our so-called "Saints" were not so regarded till many years after their death, the latest-created Saint being Joan of Arc. To be a Saint at the present time, however, to my mind, depends upon how we act and live. He who trusts God, unconditionally, knowing that all things, both good and seeming bad, leads towards good—that God is at the helm and all is well—I would consider him a true Saint.

A. E. W.

A FAITH IN CHRIST, A HOPE IN HEAVEN

Courage, Faith, for I believe,
It is not all of life to live,
Though disappointed and oppressed
There comes a time when we may rest,
Rest from care, from sorrow free,
There's hope at last for you and me,
through that faith we look above,
Trusting in a Father's love.

He alone knows all our pain,
He can heal those wounds again.
Oft sorrows for great good are sent
Though by their weight we may be bent,
Bowed to the very dust in grief,
And, like a withered, blighted leaf,
Feel life and hope are gone
For we may live and yet not live.

What is this life, if we must give
It back with naught of gain?
Father of all, I look to Thee,
Strengthen Faith and Hope in me
To meet life's disappointments sad.
And when at last sweet rest I find,
May some good work be left behind
To show that I have lived.

MRS. LORENA GARDNER.
Clarkville, Alta.

IN OLD SUDBERRY MEETING HOUSE

Her eyes be like the violets,
Ablo in Sudbury lane;
When she doth smile, her face is sweet
As blossoms after rain;
With grief I think of my grey hairs,
And wish me young again.

In comes she through the dark old door
Upon this Sabbath day;
And she doth bring the tender wind
That sings in bush and tree;
And hints of all the apple boughs
That kissed her by the way.

Our parson stands up straight and tall,
For our dear souls to pray,
And of the place where sinners go,
Some grewsome things doth say;
Now, she is highest Heaven to me,
So Hell is far away.

Most stiff and still the good folk sit
To hear the sermon through;
But if our God be such a God,
And if these things be true,
Why did He make her then so fair,
And both her eyes so blue?

A flickering light, the sun creeps in,
And finds her sitting there;
And touches soft her lilac gown,
And soft her yellow hair;
I look across to that old pew,
And have both praise and prayer.

Oh, violets in Sudbury lane,
Amid the grasses green,
This maid who stirs ye with her feet,
Is far more fair, I ween!
I wonder how my forty years
Look by her sweet sixteen!

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE.

THE BRIDLED TONGUE

ST. JAMES 1: 26, 27.

Don't talk, but act,
Actions are better far
Than words, 'tis fact.
They do not sting, and are
Unlike some words we hear
Even from those who are most dear.

Don't say a word
Perchance you do not mean.
Some passing bird
May take it. Unforseen—
May let it gently fall;
And then 'tis gone beyond recall.

A little thought
Before you let it go—
Will cost you naught,
And save from unknown woe,
Which some have felt before,
Who spoke before they thought it o'er.

When all is done,
It is our acts that count.
The battle's won—
We reach the highest mount
And hear beyond the bar—
There is for you a gate ajar.

Winnipeg. ROBERT LITTLE.

about his spiritual state, or anything else. We are sorry for those who are in this state, but we want more self-control in our religion." (From "A Mission of the Spirit.")

Such words sound hard and unfeeling to a soul in distress, and yet we should do well to take heed to them. Joy and peace must be ours, if we are to glorify our Master and help our comrades. He offers free forgiveness for the past, strength for the present fight, and the hope of victory for the future. With eyes fixed on Him, we cannot spare time or waste nervous force by fretting over our own imperfections. The waiting-time is splendid practice in patience, and we cannot expect to grow suddenly "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." A mother does not get discouraged in her hope that her son will some day be a noble and helpful man, just because he is weak and childish for years.

I have been playing at gardening lately, and have learnt several things. I don't find that plants thrive very well when their roots are exposed to view, and soul-growth goes on more healthily when morbid introspection is not permitted. Then there are the

look forward and not back—lend a hand.

Be sure that you are real in your desire to see Christ and to follow in His steps—a sham religion has no life in it, and, of course, will never grow great and strong. As Bishop Brooks points out, our Lord was always patient with imperfection in publicans and sinners, or weak disciples, but very intolerant of unbelief—cutting "with a word like a sword through the solemn trifling of the Pharisees." If your patience is a real sorrow for sin, and a desire for holiness, resulting in a real daily battle, then He can make it grow—you have all eternity to grow in. "So with your love to your Saviour; do not throw it away because it is not that large-winged devotion which soars up into the very sunshine of His closest Company. Keep it. Feed it on all you know of Him. Never trifle with it, or surround it with any unreality of profession, merely to try to make it seem larger than it is. Reverence it, not because it is great enough to be worthy of Him, but because for such a being as you are to love such a Being as He is at all, is a sublime act—the glorification of

INGLE NOOK

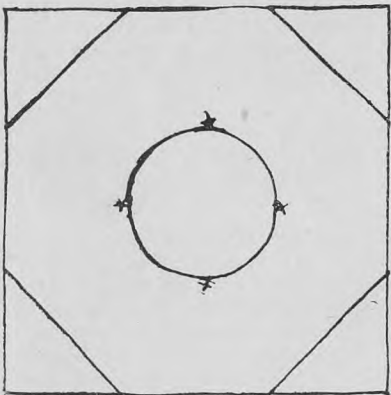
A CERTAIN SIGN

I'll have to patch a trouser knee,
And darn a sock to-night;
I'll have to scrub a grimy pair
Of roughened hands, and comb the
hair
Of such a little fright.

For spring has come; I know it well
No Foster needs to say;
Unfailing sign—this is the one:
In wet and muddy lanes my son
Is playing "dibs" to-day.

TWO GOOD IDEAS

Dear Dame Durden,—I have thought many times of writing to the Ingle Nook. I have received so much useful information that I feel I would like to add my little mite. I noticed in the last "Advocate" Prairie Maiden's request for the song "Fallen Leaves." I am sending the words to the song I know by that name. And I am going to say a few words about dish-washing. I have seen so many housewives waste so much time waiting for the kettle to boil rather than set it next to the fire for fear it would become smoked. But when I am in a hurry I set it on the fire, then before washing it I take it outdoors and rub it on the grass or a gravel bed and it takes every particle of black off, if it is done each time



after using and not allowed to burn on.

Perhaps some of the members of Ingle Nook would like to learn a very simple way to make a stocking bag. Take a piece of goods, double it and cut a square. Sew it up on each side as if you were making a cover for a sofa pillow, then stitch across the corners as shown in the diagram. Cut an opening in the center and bind it, then sew the strings on the opening as shown. These are very pretty made of flowered cretonne. I am mother of five children, and I find many useful things in the Ingle Nook to aid me in caring for my little ones.

LETTIE.

(Some one had already sent the words of the song, but we are glad it roused you and gave us the rest of the letter. Come again.—D. D.)

COFFEE AND A VOTE

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been going to write to you ever since you said you could not make good coffee, for I could never make good coffee myself till this winter, and my husband says the new way is quite an improvement. I learnt from a sister-in-law. First, set the coffee-pot on the stove long enough to get quite hot; have fresh water brought to a boil; put in the coffee, and then pour on the boiling water. The coffee-pot must be hot enough to sizzle when the water is poured in, then it will cause the coffee to boil immediately. Let it boil for ten minutes, then pour in about a tablespoon of cold water and set back to settle. If you make it this way I am sure it will be good. I did not give any amount of coffee or water for tastes vary, but recipes generally

call for a tablespoon of coffee to each cup; so I leave that part to you.

As the woman suffrage agitation seems to be talked of quite a bit in the Ingle Nook, I will just say a few words. I really think a woman's place is at home tending to the household duties and children, if there are any. And while we might hire our work done, who can hire a mother for her children? True, a nurse might keep them clean and take care of them in a way, but the many little ways and impressions of a mother go a good deal farther than that of anyone else. Can we not take a part in politics by teaching our boys to follow what we believe? I hope I have not been too plain and get called down from someone on the other side. Mary's letter gave me courage to speak out my thoughts, for I am like her: it has always made me cross to think of such a thing.

OREGONIAN.

(I tried the coffee recipe and it was quite successful. Thank you very much for thinking of my necessities. Nobody will call you down in the Ingle Nook, for though we will never all agree, we can disagree good-naturedly.—D. D.)

GARDENING NEWS

Dear Dame Durden,—No doubt all the Chatterers think that I have entirely dropped out of the circle, but I hope I am allowed a little place yet. I have been wanting to write so often, but never seem to get time.

I suppose most all will have thought of their garden, but the snow seems to stay with us long. I have all my seeds, and am waiting anxiously, for I love to work in a garden. Last year mine was somewhat of a failure, not being able to attend it right, and my husband did not have time to do it all, though he helped a lot. I planted my asters in the hot-bed, and then transplanted them later, and they were fine. I always plant a lot of sweet peas, for they are always a success. I water them with the rinse water after washing.

I am like Mary, I have no patience when I hear about woman suffrage, for I think a woman with children has all, and more than enough to do to raise her children properly. I have four—three girls, seven, five and two years old, and a boy, nine months, and I never find any spare time after I get all the sewing and all done. Why do we not want to take the men's place running a threshing outfit or farming? I think it would be no worse. I have had two letters from Ahtreb, and enjoyed them very much. I looked all over the Ingle Nook for the address of the firm which A Farmer's Wife said she would send. That was a good bed-bug remedy, but could not find it.

A HAPPY WIFE.

THE MATRIMONIAL PROBLEM

Dear Dame Durden,—I said in my last letter that I would give my opinion of the matrimonial bureau. I believe that it is a curse to humanity. Why? There are several reasons.

At the present time there is a lot being said in the papers about white slavery. In my opinion and to my certain knowledge the matrimonial bureau is one of the most active agencies of the people who traffic in this horrible trade. A young woman, looking through a paper, sees the advertisement of some nice-sounding young man and corresponds "just for fun." The correspondence continues for a time; then the man makes a date to meet her in a certain place, and another is added to the list of white slaves. This is not so in every case, but in a large percentage.

Again, a young man sees a notice inserted by a woman living in Chicago, St. Louis, New York, or any one of a hundred cities on this continent. She represents herself to be well educated, a good musician, has

money, etc. He corresponds, meets and marries the woman and lives in hades after, or gets out when he finds out what he has got into. This also is not true in every case, but in a great many. I do not know more than one or two happy unions through this means, while I know of many that are the reverse. I do not consider that the man or woman who advertises has the self-respect they should have.

In this west there is in population on the average about five to one in the bachelors. Where did they come from? I venture to say that 90 per cent. of them came from settled countries, where they know plenty of girls from whom to choose a mate. Then there are more girls coming into the country all the while, so I do not see the need of a matrimonial bureau to get a wife. The girl who commands the respect she should will not need to advertise for a mate. For myself, if I cannot get a wife without the assistance of the matrimonial bureau, I will live and die a bachelor and think I have got the best of it.

I would like to say a little about the Dower Law. The man who would not be willing to have legislation passed granting the wife a portion of

one having the appearance of costly hardwood by the application of one or two coats of varnish stain which are now made in imitation Cherry, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and so on, and are so durable that they will successfully withstand a great deal of wear and tear occasioned by the constant walking and the movement of furniture over them.

Wall papering is being largely supplanted by wall paints and finishes in beautiful colors and shades that will stand scrubbing with soap and water and come out of the operation bright and fresh as the day they were put on. This avoids "messy" papering operations. Woodwork such as wainscoting and cupboards, given one coat of paint, specially prepared for the surface, which will dry over night, enables the housewife to keep the kitchen and pantries fairly shining with cleanliness. "Last year's" fly screens after receiving a coat of enamel are as good as new again. Furniture, too, both in the kitchen and in the other rooms of the house need not remain shabby long. The process of cleaning it with polish, or refinishing it with paint or varnish is so simple, and the furniture so improved in appearance thereby, that most housewives include a course of refinishing furniture in their Spring housecleaning operations. This applies not only to drawing and dining room chairs, but to the rough kitchen and laundry chairs and to those wicker and cane ones that spend a good deal of their time on the verandah or lawn and not only to the tables, bookcases and lounges of more or less expensive woods, but to the home-made things of rough lumber, and so on throughout the entire house. Whereas painting about the house was once a considerable undertaking now it is a matter of very little expense and a small inconvenience. As one thrifty dame was heard to remark "The use of paints and varnishes at housecleaning time has become almost a mania with me; actually I look forward to housecleaning just because it gives me an excuse to fuss with paint."

REDEEMING HER SEX

"Are you sure, madam, you bought nothing in the upholstery department on Thursday?"

"Yes; I am sure."

"Then this receipt for \$3.29 was given you for a five-dollar deposit?"

"Yes; it must have been. I was here Thursday and paid \$5 on a rug, and when I got home I found the receipt was for \$3.29."

"Well, just take a chair, and I will look it up."

The head of the department went through a pile of papers before him. A faintly amused contemptuous glance in his eye told the underclerk that he had branded her story "another lie."

In a few minutes he turned to her and said courteously, but coldly:

"Strange; our slip says \$5. Now, I will give you a duplicate receipt. I will keep the receipt you gave me for the \$3.29. It is of no value to you," looking her in the eye.

"No; oh, no! Of course not. Thank you! I—I—know I had paid the \$5."

After she had left he took his way, with a smile, to the upholstery department. When he returned the smile was almost a sneer.

"Well," said the underclerk, with a laugh.

"Same old thing," he said, wearily.

"The receipt was given for goods bought by her Thursday. She has lost or mislaid her receipt for the \$5, and, judging us by herself, was afraid we would deny receiving it, so hatched up that lie. By heavens, I believe a woman would lie her soul away to save a dollar!"

The other man chuckled.

"You think it is funny. Well, I don't."

An hour later he turned to his clerk again:

"Five more women, five more lies—a good record for an hour."

A woman stood beside him, and as his eyes scanned her quickly he smiled involuntarily.

She was not shabbily genteel, but



THE COMING OF SPRING.

what she has worked for is fit for no place but the sty. He is the man who makes such a law necessary, for he is just the one who would sell his home (for which his wife has worked as hard as he), pocket the money and make her work hard again to get things comfortable. Invariably the man who would fight such a law would be among the first, if he was out of sorts, to tell his wife that it was none of her business what he did for he owned all. To the man who feels inclined to help obtain such a law, I say let your opinion be known to your local member with the assurance of your support if he uphold such a measure.

BERTZ.

PAINT AND VARNISH TRANSFORMATION

Unquestionably, the most distasteful part of housecleaning is the taking up of carpets with their multitudinous tacks, beating and relaying them. Nevertheless, sanitation requires that it be done. Nowadays, the tendency is for painted or varnished floors covered with rugs and mats and their use is continually growing. It is a single matter to take up rugs from the floor and clean them. Not only are "finished" floors more sanitary, but decidedly better-looking for even the most ordinary wood floor can be transformed at a small expense into

shabbily grotesque. The skimpy cape, the threadbare waist, the beflowered bonnet and ill-hanging skirt were of all colors and materials. They were alike only in cleanliness.

She raised her sharp brown eyes, hesitated and smiled a little tremulously, showing gums entirely devoid of teeth. Then, straightening herself up, she said slowly:

"I've come to see if you'd take a rug back."

"What is the matter with the rug?"

"Nothin', only I don't want it."

"How long have you had it?" A couple of days, I suppose," ironically.

"No; I've had it purty near two month."

"But you have not used it, of course?"

"Well, it's been on the floor all the time, but I only set there when I have company, an' I don't have company very often," this a little apologetically. "It's a purty rug, an' I like it, but I want to send it back."

"Why did you buy it if you didn't want it?" he asked bluntly.

"I do want it, but—but I've got to have some money, an' I can't get it unless I can send the rug back."

"How much was it?"

"'Leven dollars an' forty cents," she answered dejectedly.

"Are you sure there is nothing wrong with the rug?" he asked in an insinuating voice. "If it is crooked or off color or not as represented I may be able to do something for you."

"No," emphatically, but sorrowfully; "there ain't nothin' wrong with the rug. It's purty an' all right, but it ain't hurt any, an' I must have the money, an'—an' I thought you might take it back."

"Give me your name and address," he said, "and I will call to-morrow and look at it. I will tell you then what I can do." His eyes held a smile that was not amusement or contempt, but a combination of incredulity and joy that made the underclerk wonder.

The next afternoon he climbed five flights of stairs and was ushered into the room with the rug.

Its flaunting colors, the glaring chromos, the table with the installment plan album, the few wooden chairs and the old cane rocker, even the one little scarlet geranium, were noted in a single glance. But he looked at the old woman's face long and steadily. It was such a battered old face, as though time, sorrow and privation had fought out their desperate battle there and left each time traces to tell the tale.

"It's a purty rug," was what she said.

"You don't want to give up the rug. Why do you do so?"

She clutched nervously at her apron and shrank within herself before the man who seemed to fill the room with his dominant, forceful personality. He was so strong, young, well groomed, that she felt suddenly old, weak and helpless before him.

"Excuse me," he said kindly. "I had no thought of prying into your business. I only want to help you out of this if I can."

"I know, I know," she said quickly, "an' you're good—good. You'll think me a silly old woman, but I can't bear to disappoint him. Nigh thirty years! It's a long time, an' we've both got old an' ugly, but our hearts is just the same. If he hadn't said it almost the last thing I wouldn't care so much, but, 'Molly,' said he, 'be careful of your teeth. You've such a purty mouth. An'—an'—now I ain't no teeth at all, an' him a-comin' after all these years! It's a long time to be in prison, an' that's why I want the rug, 'cause it's so bright an' cheerful, an' he hain't seen nothin' cheerful all these years, but—but I must have the teeth. I had the money for them, too, but they'll only send him to Cincinnati, where he went up from, so I'll have to send the money for the rest of the way. I must have the teeth," wringing her hands unconsciously while the sunken lips quivered and the tears trickled down the yellow cheeks. "I must

have the teeth—an'—an' I don't know what to do.

"They sent him up for thirty years. It's a long time for killin' a man that egged him on to doin' it, an' he was young an' hot headed then. We'd only been married four year, an' we was jus' gettin' a nice little start, but," with a dry sob, "I know it seems silly to you fer an old woman to care how she looks, but it's for him; it's to please him."

The man walked quickly to the window.

A woman true for thirty years! A woman who would not lie! A woman whose love had grown with suffering! A woman with clear brown eyes like—He bowed his head in his hand a moment, and when he raised it the light of joy that shone through the mist was like the sun behind an April cloud.

"We can't take back the rug," he said, "but there," quickly writing on his card, "is the address of my dentist. Go to him. He will make your teeth, and I will stand good for them. Now, promise me that you will go to-day."

"No, no," she said, breaking into tears. "I ain't nothin' to you, an' I can't let you do that. God bless you! I ain't never taken nothin' yet but what I earned. I wouldn't feel honest in doin' this, for I wuzn't tryin' to get help, only to have the rug taken back."

"You must," he said firmly. "You can pay me back; you can pay it a little at a time. Will you be generous and do this to please me?" And he looked into her face with a winning smile.

"God is good," she answered brokenly, the weary old face lighting with a great joy. "I know you mean what you say, an' I'll pay you ever cent jus' as soon as I can. You don't know what this means to me," breaking into helpless sobs, "for—for I want to look as good as I can for John."

That evening a girl with clear brown eyes sat with hands folded listlessly in her lap, her lips in wistful curve. Suddenly she started, a

flush came to her cheeks, a warm light to her eyes. With a cry of joy she sprang to her feet and held out her hands to him. With no words he caught her to him and kissed her with a passion of love; then, putting his hand under her chin, he held her face so he could look into her eyes and said slowly:

"If I was sent to prison for thirty years, would you love me, be true to me and kiss me after those thirty years with the same gladness you do now?"

"I don't know," she answered hesitatingly.

"You don't know?"

"No. How could I? I love you so much I think I could love you always. But how can I tell? Oh," her face flushed scarlet, "what am I saying? I am telling you I love you, and—you have never yet said you loved me. And you cannot, or you wouldn't have left me for a month with no word even to tell me why."

"You know I love you, though," he said—"love you so much I was afraid of it. And I am happier to hear you say that you can't tell whether you would be true to me or not than for an assurance to come tripping off your tongue. It wasn't you, darling, but your sex, that has almost robbed me of my happiness. But one little old woman has redeemed all your sex for you and brought me to you again. For God's sake, never lie to me, Cleta!"

She looked at him with tender womanly pity.

"Poor boy!" she said softly. "You have seen the one side so long you forget how many sides there are to an octagon. Because from millions of women a few hundred come to you with lies on their lips must you condemn all womankind? No, no, my dear; you must not condemn women, for every noble man is mostly what his mother has made him. While women have their weaknesses, they are"—

"The light of man's life!" he cried.

first letter to your corner. I am very much interested in your letters, and thought I would like to write, too. There are two old Indians living near us. In the summer, they live in a tent, and in the winter they live in a log hut. They hunt rats and rabbits, and make baskets, and pick berries for a living.

WINNIFRED MACINTOSH.

TO EARN A BUTTON

1. Write neatly an interesting letter to the Western Wigwam.
2. Give your name and post-office address.
3. Enclose a Canadian two-cent stamp in your letter.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A VISIT FROM MURIEL

A was very pleased indeed to have a little visit from Muriel Hodgins, one of our members. She and her mother and brother came to my little den and we had a nice chat. They all admired my new dolly, Mary Louise Bright Eyes.

BOYS TO WRITE TO MCGREGOR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to write to the Western Wigwam, as I like reading the letters of the corner. I live on a farm, three miles east of Stonewall. We have 25 head of cattle, and four calves. We have four horses and a pony we call Dolly. My sister and I go to school, which is two miles and a half away. I am in the fifth book at school, and my sister is in the third. I would like to correspond with some boy of my own age, which is twelve.

MCGREGOR MCINTOSH.

Man. (a).

A KEY TO THE CIPHER

My Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Just a few lines to show you our cipher. I was so pleased to see my letter in print; but you needn't put this in print unless you think the other girls would like to know it. My other letter was a great surprise to mamma and papa, as I did not tell them about it. This is what we go by

a	e	i	o	u	y	r	s	t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

When you are writing a word with any of those letters in, you do not put the letter in, but the number, viz., "Farmer's Advocate," F17M278, 1dv4clt2. I think I put at the bottom of your letter, "Love to all," and I wrote it like this, "L4v2 t4 1ll. I hope you understand it.

MAPLE ALLEY.

Sask. (a).

A CHARMING CLUB

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have often read some of the letters of your charming club, so I thought I would write. I think the club has a good name. I would like a button sent to me, so I am sending a two-cent Canadian stamp. Hoping this letter will escape the waste-paper basket, I will close.

DOROTHY STENT.

Sask. (a).

ON TO THE INGLE NOOK

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—There has been quite a lot of rain here, and the roads were just drying up. I saw in the last issue of the Western Wigwam that someone was writing to me, so I shall have two correspondents now. It was my birthday on February 20th, and I shall soon have to flee from this merry Western club, because next year I shall be sixteen. I think I will try to get the button, if my writing is good. We get thirty-two hen eggs a day. My brother in Victoria has all his vegetables up, and the roses will be out soon. This letter will be getting too long if I don't stop, so will say adieu.

A SOMERSET MAID (15).

THAT NAME IS TAKEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, I will not write a very long



MIKE AND TOBY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, and I should not like this letter to go into the waste-paper basket. My father has been taking the "Farmer's Advocate" for several years. I have one brother; he has a dog named "Toby," and I have a dog named "Mike." My father has eleven horses and a colt, and my brother and myself have a pony to go to school with.

GERTRUDE MEADOWS (11).

Man. (a).

SAW THE BUFFALOES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I saw my last letter in the Western Wigwam, so I thought I would write and get a button. I go to school every day, and am in the third class. My birthday is on the 26th of April, and I will be twelve years of age. We have nine little chickens and have five more hens sitting. My brother has a homestead eighteen miles north of Lloydminster, Sask. I go to Sunday School and church. At Sunday School we get the "Girls' Companion," which I like very well. On the 28th of March all of us and some other friends went to a buffalo park,

at Lamont, which is twenty miles or more from our place. There were 410 buffaloes there at that time, and I liked to watch them very much. It was a lot of fun to see them. My brother and I ride to school every day on two ponies, which we call Molly and Fly. I would rather ride than drive, would you?

MABEL LONG.

Alta. (a).

A GOOD DOG

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam, and I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. We have taken this book since last fall, and we all like to read it. We live on a farm in Saskatchewan, near Wardenville P. O. We moved here a week ago. We used to live in Ontario. We brought up three horses, a dog, and thirty hens; but the dog is my pet, for he will pull us on the hand-sleigh. I have a sister and a brother.

MARGARET E. PARKINSON.

Sask. (a).

CHOOSE ANOTHER NAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my

one. I live on a farm about three miles from town. I like to read the letters in the Western Wigwam.

I go to school, and I am in the fourth reader. I am twelve years old. One of my brothers is a blacksmith. There is a nice bush on our farm. I like pen-names, and I think I will send one. I think the button would be nice for the corner. I would like to correspond with some girl of my own age.

Man. (a).

RAINBOW.

YOU WILL LOVE REBECCA

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As this is the third letter I have written to the Western Wigwam, I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket as the other two did.

I was very sorry, indeed, to hear of Philadelphia's death. She used to brighten up our corner when we got a bit dull. I have not heard what other member we lost yet, but I hope to do so soon as I like to keep track of all the members if I can.

I am very sorry the winter is over, because I am very fond of skating. We had a lovely time skating this year because the weather was so mild. We have no rink here, but we have a large slough that we used to skate on. Sometimes when the weather was too cold to skate upon the open sloughs, we would drive in sleigh-loads to a rink in a little town about seven miles west of us. There was one carnival, and my sister and I dressed as sisters of charity.

I am in the entrance class at school, and I intend writing on examinations for entrance to the high school. I intend being a school teacher when I grow up. Do you do much reading, Cousin Dorothy? I am a great reader. At present I am reading E. P. Roe's books. I think they are very good, especially "Without a Home." I see you are advising some readers to read "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm." We have that book in our school library, and I think I will read it next.

We have a Gourlay piano. My two sisters play a little, and we have a pianola also, so we have lots of music. I was learning to play the banjo, but my teacher left, so I had to give it up.

I saw someone writing to the Western Wigwam who did not like our letters. He said they were too monotonous, so I thought I would try and write a letter to please him.

LILLIAN J. NIXON.

Man. (a).

A DEAR LITTLE SISTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to write you another letter. It does not look like spring yet. I go to school now. There are nineteen scholars going to school. I have seven sisters and four brothers. My father and mother came from England, and they have been in Canada twenty-five years now, and have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for twenty years. Before Cousin Dorothy was printing the letters. A woman named Minnie May was printing them for all the kiddies that wrote letters. I belong to another club too, but I like Cousin Dorothy's club the best. Cousin Dorothy, did you enjoy yourself at Easter? I did, and I hope you did, and all the cousins, too. I have a little sister, Nellie. She has brown eyes and curly hair. She is so pretty, and we have lots of fun together. My sister and brother and I walk a mile to school every day. The anemones are up.

Man. (a). WATER LILY (13).

NINE CATS WITH NINE LIVES EACH

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have been very interested in the Western Wigwam, I thought I would write too. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and thinks it is a very useful paper for the farm. I have four pets, one dog and nine cats, also three birds. I live on a farm a quarter of a mile from Kenton. I have one sister who is eleven years old, and I am eight. The name of the dog is Rover, and the names of the cats are: Tip, Tim, Isabel, Dolly

Varden, Kingsley, Toddy, Blacky, Trixy and Maud. The birds' names are: Dick, Dixy and Jenny.

FLORENCE HUDSON.

Man. (a).

CROSSING THE BRIDGE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was very glad to see my letters in print, so I thought I would write again, and try to get one of the buttons. I would be very pleased if Cousin Dorothy would be as kind as to send me one. We are living down in Qu' Appelle

now. My papa takes cattle into herd. We go to school every day, and my two brothers. My sister drives us every morning, and we have to cross a large bridge. We have two and one-half miles to go to school. There are seventeen children going to school at present. Our teacher's name is Mr. B—, and we like him very much. I will have to close now. With best wishes to all the Wigs.

EXA REINERTSEN (10).

Sask. (a).

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.

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CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

"I do, your Excellency: I have reason," was the reply.

De Pean did not say what his reason for watching Angelique was; neither did Bigot ask. The Intendant cared not to pry into the private matters of his friends. He had himself too much to conceal not to respect the secrets of his associates.

"Well, De Pean! I will wait on Mademoiselle de Meloises this morning. I will act on your suggestion, and trust I shall not find her unreasonable."

"I hope your Excellency will not find her unreasonable, but I know you will, for if the devil of contradiction was in a woman he is in Angelique des Meloises!" replied De Pean savagely, as if he spoke from some experience of his own.

"Well, I will try to cast out that devil by the power of a still stronger

the golden-haired, as she sat in the arbor this morning. Her light morning dress of softest texture fell in graceful folds about her exquisite form. She held a Book of Hours in her hand, but she had not once opened it since she sat down. Her dark eyes looked not soft, nor kindly, but wanton, and even wicked in their expression, like the eyes of an Arab steed, whipped, spurred, and brought to a desperate leap—it may clear the wall before it, or may dash itself dead against the stones. Such was the temper of Angelique this morning.

Hard thoughts and many respecting the Lady of Beaumanoir, fond almost savage regret at her meditated rejection of De Repentigny, glittering images of the Royal Intendant and of the splendors of Versailles, passed in rapid succession through her brain, forming a phantasmagoria



FRUIT EXHIBIT AT NELSON, B. C.

one. Ring for my horse, De Pean!" The Secretary obeyed and ordered the horse "Mind, De Pean!" continued the Intendant. "The Board of the Grand Company meet at three for business! actual business! not a drop of wine on the table, and all sober! not even Cadet shall come in if he shows one streak of the grape on his broad face. There is a storm of peace coming over us, and it is necessary to shorten sail, take soundings, and see where we are, or we may strike on a rock."

The Intendant left the Palace attended by a couple of equerries. He rode through the palace gate and into the city. Habitans and citizens bowed to him out of habitual respect for their superiors. Bigot returned their salutations with official brevity, but his dark face broke into sunshine as he passed ladies and citizens whom he knew as partners of the Grand Company or partizans of his own faction.

As he rode rapidly through the streets many an ill wish followed him, until he dismounted before the Des Meloises.

"As I live, it is the Royal Intendant himself," screamed Lizette, as she ran, out of breath, to inform her mistress, who was sitting alone in the summer-house in the garden behind the mansion, a pretty spot tastefully laid out with flower beds and statuary. A thick hedge of privet, cut into fantastic shapes by some disciple of the school of Lenotre, screened it from the slopes that ran up towards the green glaciis of Cape Diamond.

Angelique looked beautiful as Hebe

apparent neglect." Bigot felt that he had really been the loser by his absence.

"Hunting! indeed!" Angelique affected a touch of surprise, as if she had not known every tittle of gossip about the gay party and all their doings at the Chateau. "They say game is growing scarce near the city, Chevalier," continued she nonchalantly, "and that a hunting party at Beaumanoir is but a pretty metonymy for a party of pleasure: is that true?"

"Quite true, mademoiselle," replied he, laughing. "The two things are perfectly compatible,—like a brace of lovers, all the better for being made one."

"Very gallantly said!" retorted she, with a ripple of dangerous laughter. "I will carry the comparison no farther. Still, I wager, Chevalier, that the game is not worth the hunt."

"The play is always worth the candle, in my fancy," said he, with a glance of meaning; "but there is really good game yet in Beaumanoir, as you will confess, Mademoiselle, if you will honor our party some day with your presence."

"Come now, Chevalier," replied she, fixing him mischievously with her eyes, "tell me, what game do you find in the forest of Beaumanoir?" "Oh! rabbits, hares, and deer, with now and then a rough bear, to try the mettle of our chasseurs."

"What! no foxes to cheat foolish crows? no wolves to devour pretty Red Riding Hoods straying in the forest? Come, Chevalier, there is better game than all that," said she.

"Oh, yes!"—he half surmised she was rallying him now—"plenty, but we don't wind horns after them."

"They say," continued she, "there is much fairer game than bird or beast in the forest of Beaumanoir, Chevalier." She went on recklessly, "Stray lambs are picked up by intendants sometimes, and carried tenderly to the Chateau! The Intendant comprehends a gentleman's devoirs to our sex, I am sure."

Bigot understood her now, and gave an angry start. Angelique did not shrink from the temper she had evoked.

"Heavens! how you look, Chevalier!" said she, in a tone of half banter. "One would think I had accused you of murder instead of saving a fair lady's life in the forest; although woman-killing is no murder I believe, by the laws of gallantry, as read by gentlemen—of fashion."

Bigot rose up with a hasty gesture of impatience and sat down again. After all, he thought, what could this girl know about Caroline de Castin? He answered her with an appearance of frankness, deeming that to be the best policy.

"Yes, Mademoiselle, I one day found a poor suffering woman in the forest. I took her to the Chateau, where she now is. Many ladies beside her have been to Beaumanoir. Many more will yet come and go, until I end my bachelordom and place one there in perpetuity as 'mistress of my heart and home,' as the song says."

Angelique could coquette in half-meanings with any lady of honor at Court. "Well, Chevalier, it will be your fault not to find one fit to place there. They walk every street of the city, but they say this lost and found lady is a stranger?"

"To me she is—not to you, perhaps, Mademoiselle!"

The fine ear of Angelique detected the strain of hypocrisy in his speech. It touched a sensitive nerve. She spoke boldly now.

"Some say she is your wife, Chevalier Bigot! Angelique gave vent to a feeling long pent-up. She who trifled with men's hearts every day was indignant at the least symptom of repentance in kind. "They say she is your wife or, if not your wife, she ought to be, Chevalier,—and will be, perhaps, one of these fine days, when you have wearied of the distressed damsels of the city."

It had been better for Bigot, better

for Angelique, that these two could have frankly understood each other. Bigot, in his sudden admiration of the beauty of this girl, forgot that his object in coming to see her had really been to promote a marriage, in the interests of the Grand Company, between her and Le Gardeur. Her witcheries had been too potent for the man of pleasure. He was himself caught in the net he had spread for another. The adroit bird-catching of Angelique was to much for him in the beginning: Bigot's tact and consummate heartlessness with women, might be to much for her in the end. At the present moment he was fairly dazzled with her beauty, spirit, and seductiveness.

"I am a simple quail," thought he, "to be caught by her piping. Par Dieu! I am going to make a fool of myself if I do not take care! Such a woman as this I have not found between Paris and Naples. The man who gets her, and knows how to use her, might be Prime minister of France. And to fancy it—I came here to pick this sweet chestnut out of the fire for Le Gardeur de Repentigny! Francois Bigot! as a man of gallantry and fashion I am ashamed of you!"

These were his thoughts, but in words he replied, "The lady of Beaumanoir is not my wife, perhaps never will be." Angelique's eager question fell on very unproductive ground.

Angelique repeated the word superciliously. "Perhaps! Perhaps!" in the mouth of a woman is consent half won; in the mouth of a man I know it has a laxer meaning. Love has nothing to say to 'perhaps': it is will or shall, and takes no 'perhaps' though a thousand times repeated! "And you intend to marry this treasure trove of the forest—perhaps?" continued Angelique, tapping the ground with a daintier foot than the Intendant had ever seen before.

"It depends on you, Mademoiselle des Meloises," said he. "Had you been my treasure-trove, there had been no 'perhaps' about it." Bigot spoke bluntly, and to Angelique it sounded like sincerity. Her dreams were accomplished. She trembled with the intensity of her gratification, and felt no repugnance at his familiar address.

The Intendant held out his hand as he uttered the dulcet flattery, and she placed her hand in his, but it was cold and passionless. Her heart did not send the blood leaping into her finger-ends as when they were held in the loving grasp of Le Gardeur.

"Angelique!" said he. It was the first time the Intendant had called her by her name. She started. It was the unlocking of his heart she thought, and she looked at him with a smile which she had practised with infallible effect upon many a foolish admirer.

"Angelique, I have seen no woman like you, in New France or in Old; you are fit to adorn a court, and I predict you will—if—if—"

"If what, Chevalier?" Her eyes fairly blazed with vanity and pleasure. "Cannot one adorn Courts, at least French Courts, without it?"

"You can, if you choose to do so," replied he, looking at her admiringly; for her whole countenance flashed intense pleasure at his remark.

"If I choose to do so? I do choose to do so! But who is to show me the way to the Court, Chevalier? It is a long and weary distance from New France."

"I will show you the way, if you will permit me, Angelique: Versailles is the only fitting place for the display of beauty and spirit like yours."

Angelique thoroughly believed this, and for a few moments was dazzled and overpowered by the thought of the golden doors of her ambition opened by the hand of the Intendant. A train of images, full-winged and as gorgeous as birds of paradise, flashed across her vision. La Pompadour was getting old, men said, and the King was already casting his eyes round the circle of more youthful beauties in the Court for a successor. "And what woman in the

world," thought she, "could vie with Angelique des Meloises if she chose to enter the arena to supplant La Pompadour? Nay, more! If the prize of the King were her lot, she would outdo La Maintenon herself, and end by sitting on the throne."

Angelique was not, however, a milk-maid to say yes before she was asked. She knew her value, and had a natural distrust of the Intendant's gallant speeches. Moreover, the shadow of the lady of Beaumanoir would not wholly disappear. "Why do you say such flattering things to me, Chevalier?" asked she. "One takes them for earnest coming from the Royal Intendant. You should leave trifling to the idle young men of the city, who have no business to employ them but gallanting us young women."

"Trifling! By St. Jeanne de Choisy, I was never more in earnest, Mademoiselle!" exclaimed Bigot. "I offer you the entire devotion of my heart." St. Jeanne de Choisy was the sobriquet in the petis appartments for La Pompadour. Angelique knew it very well, although Bigot thought she did not.

"Fair words are like flowers, Chevalier," replied she, "sweet to smell and pretty to look at; but love feeds on ripe fruit. Will you prove your devotion to me if I put it to the test?"

"Most willingly, Angelique!" Bigot thought she contemplated some idle freak that might try his gallantry, perhaps his purse. But she was in earnest if he was not.

"I ask, then, the Chevalier Bigot that before he speaks to me again of love or devotion, he shall remove that lady, whoever she may be, from Beaumanoir!" Angelique sat erect, and looked at him with a long, fixed look, as she said this.

"Remove that lady from Beaumanoir!" exclaimed he in complete surprise; "surely that poor shadow does not prevent your accepting my devotion, Angelique?"

"Yes, but it does, Chevalier! I like bold men. Most women do, but I did not think that even the Intendant of New France was bold enough to make love to Angelique des Meloises while he kept a wife or mistress in stately seclusion at Beaumanoir!"

Bigot cursed the shrewdness and innate jealousy of the sex, which would not content itself with just so much of a man's favor as he chose to bestow, but must ever want to rule single and alone. "Every woman is a despot," thought he, "and has no mercy upon pretenders to her throne."

"That lady," replied he, "is neither wife nor mistress, Mademoiselle: she sought the shelter of my roof with a claim upon the hospitality of Beaumanoir."

"No doubt"—Angelique's nostril quivered with a fine disdain—"the hospitality of Beaumanoir is as broad and comprehensive as its master's admiration for our sex!" said she.

Bigot was not angry. He gave a loud laugh. "You women are merciless upon each other, Mademoiselle!"

"Men are more merciless to women when they beguile us with insincere professions," replied she, rising up in well affected indignation.

"Not so, Mademoiselle!" Bigot began to feel annoyed. "That lady is nothing to me," said he, without rising as she had done. He kept his seat.

"But she has been! you have loved her at some time or other! and she is now living on the scraps and leavings of former affection. I am never deceived, Chevalier!" continued she, glancing down at him, a wild light playing under her long eyelashes like the illumined under-edge of a thunder-cloud.

"But how in St. Picot's name did you arrive at all this knowledge, mademoiselle?" Bigot began to see that there was nothing for it but to comply with every caprice of this incomprehensible girl if he would carry his point.

"Oh, nothing is easier than for a woman to divine the truth in such matters, Chevalier," said she. "It is the sixth sense given to our sex to

protect our weakness: no man can make love to two women but each of them knows instinctively to her finger-tips that he is doing it."

"Surely woman is a beautiful book written in golden letters, but in a tongue as hard to understand as hieroglyphics of Egypt." Bigot was quite puzzled how to proceed with this incomprehensible girl.

"Thanks for the comparison, Chevalier," replied she, with a laugh. "It would not do for men to scrutinize us too closely, yet one woman reads another easily as a horn-book of Troyes, which they say is so easy that children read it without learning."

To boldly set at defiance a man who had boasted a long career of success was the way to rouse his pride, and determine him to overcome her resistance. Angelique was not mistaken. Bigot saw her resolution, and although it was with a mental reservation to deceive her, he promised to banish Caroline from his chateau.

"It was always my good fortune to be conquered in every passage of arms with your sex, Angelique," said he, at once radiant and submissive. "Sit down by me in token of amity."

She complied without hesitation, and sat down by him, gave him her hand again, and replied with an arch smile, while a thousand inimitable coquetties played about her eyes and lips, "You speak now like an amant magnifique, Chevalier!"

"Quelle fort qu'on s'en defende, il y faut un jour!"

"It is a bargain henceforth and forever, Angelique!" said he; "but I am a harder man than you imagine: I give nothing for nothing, and all for everything. Will you consent to aid me and the Grand Company in a matter of importance?"

"Will I not? What a question Chevalier! Most willingly I will aid you in anything proper for a lady to do!" added she, with a touch of irony.

"I wish you to do it, right or wrong, proper or improper, although there is no impropriety in it. Improper becomes proper if you do it, Mademoiselle!"

"Well, what is it, Chevalier,—this fearful test to prove my loyalty to the Grand Company, and which makes you such a matchless flatterer?"

"Just this, Angelique!" replied he. "You have much influence with Seigneur de Repentigny?"

Angelique colored up to the eyes. "With Le Gardeur! What of him? I can take no part against the Seigneur de Recontigny," said she hastily.

"Against him? For him! We fear much that he is about to fall into the hands of the Honnetes Gens: you can prevent it if you will, Angelique?"

"I have an honest regard for Seigneur de Repentigny!" said she, more in answer to her own feelings than to the Intendant's remark—her cheek flushed, her fingers twitched nervously at her fan, which she broke in her agitation and threw the pieces vehemently upon the ground. "I have done harm enough to Le Gardeur I fear," continued she. "I had better not interfere with him any more! Who knows what might result?" She looked up almost warningly at the Intendant.

"I am glad to find you so sincere a friend to Le Gardeur," remarked Bigot craftily. "You will be glad to learn that our intention is to elevate him to a high and lucrative office in the administration of the Company, unless the Honnetes Gens are before us in gaining full possession of him."

"They shall not be before us if I can prevent it, Chevalier," replied she, warmly. She was indeed grateful for the implied compliment to Le Gardeur. "No one will be better pleased at his good fortune than myself."

"I thought so. It was partly my business to tell you of our intentions towards Le Gardeur."

"Indeed!" replied she, in a tone of pique. "I flattered myself your visit was all on my account, Cheva-

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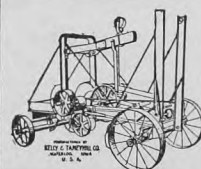
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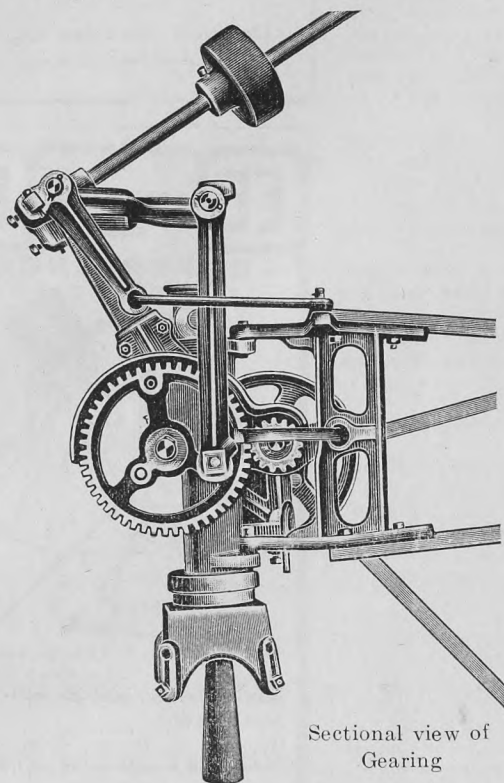
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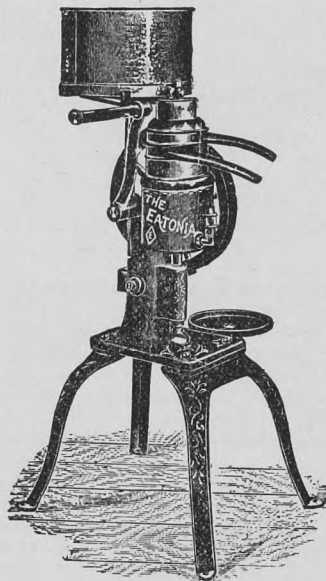
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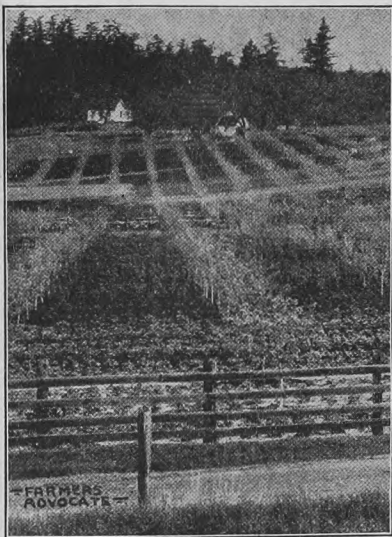
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lier."
"So it was." Bigot felt himself on rather soft ground. "Your brother, the Chevalier des Meloises, has doubtless consulted you upon the plan of life he has sketched out for both of you?"
"My good brother sketches so many plans of life that I really am not certain I know the one you refer to." She guessed what was coming, and held her breath hard until she heard the reply.
"Well, you of course know that his plan of life depends mainly upon an alliance between yourself and the Chevalier de Repentigny."
She gave vent to her anger and disappointment. she rose up suddenly, and, grasping the Intendant's arm fiercely, turned him half round in her

vehemence. "Chevalier Bigot! did you come here to propose for me on behalf of Le Gardeur de Repentigny?"
"Pardon me, Mademoiselle; it is no proposal of mine, — on behalf of Le Gardeur. I sanctioned his promotion. Your brother, and the Grand Company generally, would prefer the alliance. I don't!" He said this with a tone of meaning which Angeli- que was acute enough to see im- plied Bigot's unwillingness to her marrying any man — but himself, was the addendum she at once placed to his credit. "I regret I mentioned it," continued he, blandly, "if it be contrary to your wishes."
"It is contrary to my wishes," replied she, relaxing her clutch of his arm. "Le Gardeur de Repentigny can speak for himself. I will not al-

low even my brother to suggest it; still less will I discuss the subject with Chevalier Bigot."
"I hope you will pardon me Mademoiselle — I will not call you Angeli- que until you are pleased with me again. To be sure, I should never have forgiven you had you conformed with your brother's wishes. It was what I feared might happen, and I — I wished to try you; that was all!"
"It is dangerous trying me, Chev- alier," replied she, resuming her seat with some heat. "Don't try me again, or I shall take Le Gardeur out of pure spite," she said. Pure love was in her mind, but the other word came from her lips. "I will do all I can to rescue him from the Honnetes Gens, but not by marrying him, Chevalier, — at present."

They seemed to understand each other fully. "It is over with now," said Bigot. "I swear to you, Ange- lique, I did not mean to offend you, — you cut deep."
"Pshaw!" retorted she, smiling. "Wounds by a lady are easily cured: they seldom leave a mark behind, a month after."
"I don't know that. The slight repulse of a lady's finger — a touch that would not crush a gnat — will sometimes kill a strong man like a sword-stroke. I have known such things to happen," said Bigot.
(To be continued.)
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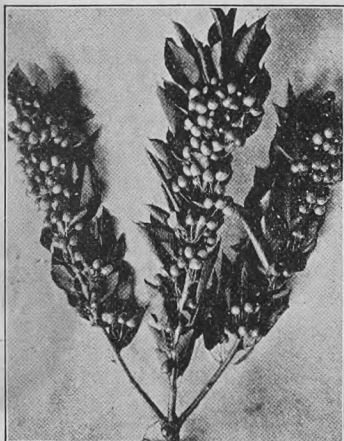
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The Okanagan Valley

The name Okanagan means stormy waters, and was applied by the Indians to the lake which is seventy miles long, from one to three miles wide, and, in places, at least 1,800 feet deep. It covers an area of 86,240 acres and extends from near Vernon to Penticton, or about half the length of the Okanagan Valley. At the time we first mentioned, this vast territory was peopled almost entirely by Indians, the only white people being the pioneer clergy of the Roman Catholic religion, who about the year 1863 established their headquarters at what is known as the mission, a point some 3½ miles south by east of Kelowna. Shortly afterwards a few of the earliest settlers came in from the south and acquired large tracts of land which they used for cattle raising. In course of time people in search of agricultural land followed. At present the population of the Okanagan would be about 13,000, not including Indians, whose numbers are rapidly decreasing.

Topographically the Okanagan Valley is some 150 miles in length and from two to six miles in width, and may be roughly described as lying at the 50th parallel, between the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Washington, U. S. A., boundary line. It is about 300 miles from the Pacific Coast.

Sheltered by the mountains from the cold winds of winter and tempered by cool lake breezes in summer, this garden spot of Western Canada rests secure in its climatic advantages, in the fertility of soil, in its immunity from drought and flood, in its widespread popularity, its general prosperity, in its great past and in the still greater future now irresistibly drawing nearer. Traverse its great lakes, drive over its mountain roads, visit its picturesque nooks, wander through its orchards and meadows, fish in its streams, bask in its sunshine, go where you will you shall not find in Western Canada a fairer spot, nor one which combines so well a means of making a good livelihood with the comforts which make life worth living.

The Valley may be approached on the south, via the Greath Northern, from Spokane (Wash.) and other points, and so by stage to Penticton; but the majority prefer to come via the C. P. Ry., since travellers from Eastern points are enabled by means of the Soo Line to connect at Moose Jaw. From Sicamous Junction the Shuswap and Okanagan branch line will take us through Mara, Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon to Okanagan Landing, and a fine C. P. R. boat will still further convey us to Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland, Naramata, and Penticton. Thus we may for simplicity divide the Valley into two parts—the Upper and the Lower districts. The former comprising the portion watered by the Spallumcheen River and its tributaries, and the latter the area tributary to Okanagan Lake.

Midway between these two lies Vernon, the central and largest of the Valley cities. From here, as elsewhere, good roads lead to all outlying towns, notably the Kamloops and Grand Prairie road, the Vernon and Salmon Arm road via Armstrong and Enderby, and the Kelowna and the White Valley stage roads. This last passes through the Coldstream Valley, with its celebrated ranch of that name, and on to Turnby, Blue Springs, etc.

Concerning Okanagan, the Provincial Government Official Bulletin, No. 10 for 1907, on Agriculture, says: "The district is traversed from Sicamous to Vernon by the Shuswap and Okanagan branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which connects at Okanagan Landing, at the head of the lake, with Canadian Pacific steamers running to Penticton at its southern end. The railway runs for almost its whole length (51 miles) through a magnificent farming country, a large

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The Board of Directors of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. have instructed me to tell you that they were highly pleased with the demonstration of your lightning arrestor at our Annual Meeting of the Policy-holders, held in this city on Jan. 29, 1909. That they are quite convinced that no building, properly rodged with these arrestors, can possibly be damaged by lightning. That, as about two-thirds of our losses are from the result of lightning, therefore it is of the utmost importance that farmers, especially, should consider the advisability of protecting their buildings when such a safe guard, as you make, can be obtained at a reasonable cost.

Yours truly,

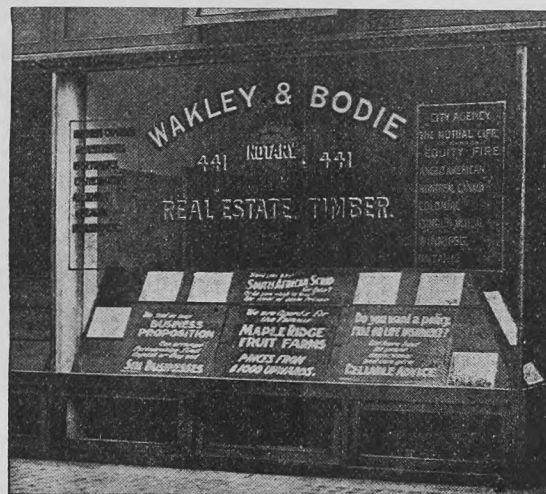
D.-T. L.

T. H. Lamont, Manager.

Our Cable Lightning Rod has the endorsement of hundreds of Farmers' Insurance Co.'s and thousands of homes can testify of its safety. Our representatives are all men that you know, so you are not dealing with strangers. Write us for prices and booklet.

M. TOWNSLEY & SONS,

No. 1315 4th St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.



IF YOU THINK
OF BUYING A

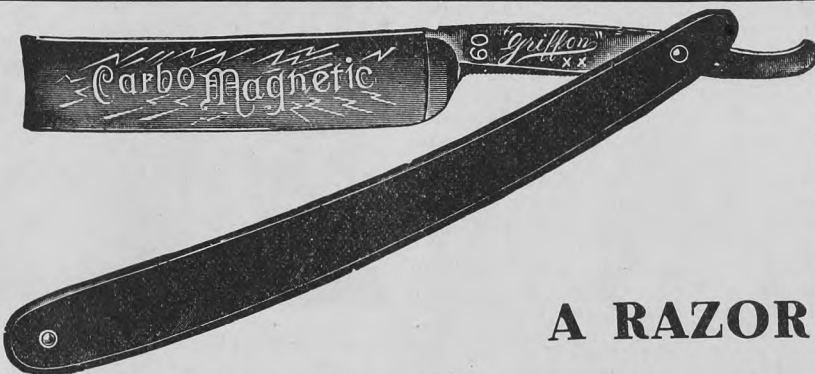
**Fruit Farm,
Ranch or a
Business
in Sunny
B. C.**

CONSULT US.

Write to-day for our
revised lists.

WAKLEY & BODIE,

441 Pender St., VANCOUVER, B. C.



A RAZOR

(For three NEW subscribers and your own renewal.)

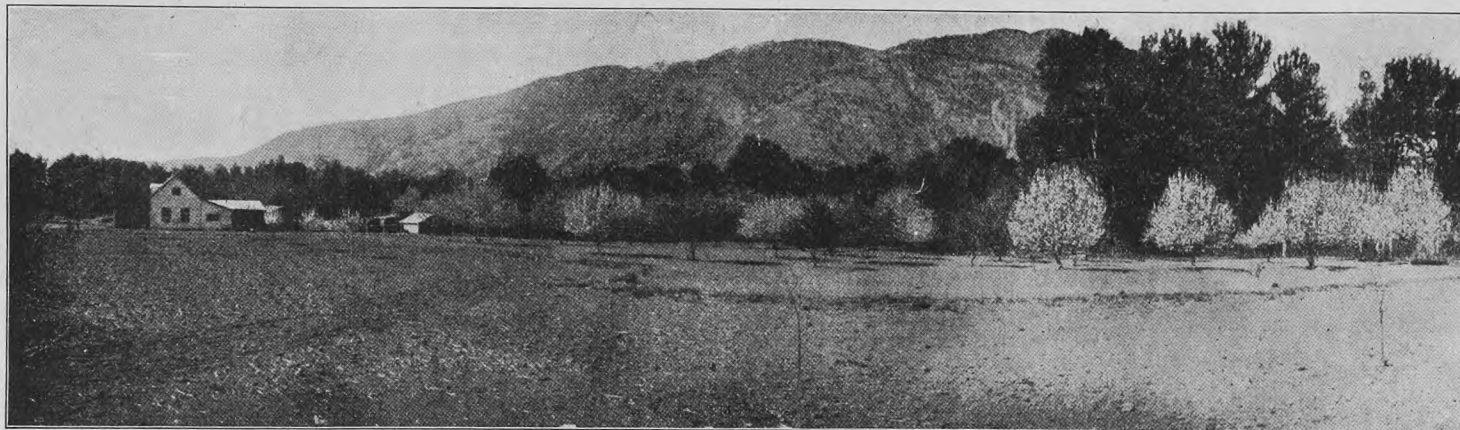
A Carbo-Magnetic Razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way. \$2.50.

A pleased subscriber in Manitoba writes: "I received the Razor O. K., and it is certainly well worth the time I spent getting subscribers."

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

WHERE OPPORTUNITY IS KING

And a Sunny Healthful Climate Makes Life a Pleasure



35 YEAR OLD ORCHARD ON BOTTOM LANDS, LOWE ESTATE, KEREMEOUS, B. C.

The Genial Similkameen Valley

The only spot in Canada where subtropical fruits and products flourish.

Open prairie lands in level benches, low altitude (1000 ft.), dry, sunny atmosphere; no pests or flies; now served by a line of Jim Hill's Canadian Transcontinental Railway; all rail route to coast and prairie markets; large operating mines make a vast local demand for every class of products; cheap lumber (\$16.00 per M); abundance wood and coal.

The fishing and hunting cannot be excelled on the continent—a delightful place for an outing. We conduct excursions twice a month from all prairie points to Keremeous via the beautiful Okanagan Valley route and furnish reports of people who have visited the district. Next trip in early June.

B. C. FRUITLAND CO., Ltd.

ROOM 9, CLARENCE BLOCK

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Address All Communications to Box 525

part of which is open, some lightly wooded, and the rest more heavily, but all very fertile when brought under cultivation. Many large farms in this section are devoted to wheat, which yields well and is a sure crop. The wheat ground locally, at Armstrong, Enderby, and Vernon, makes an excellent flour. This part of the district is especially adapted to mixed farming, dairying and fruit growing. The soil produces large crops of vegetables of all kinds and fruit of excellent quality, while native and cultivated grasses grow luxuriantly. The rainfall in this section of Okanagan is sufficient for all purposes, and irrigation is not necessary. The climate is bracing and pleasant, fairly hot in summer with cool nights; cold in winter, averaging 44.7, with occasional dips to zero and below.

The Similkameen Valley

About 35 miles south of the southern extremity of the Okanagan Lake lies the prosperous little city of Keremeos, in the center of the beautiful Similkameen Valley. Here the mountains are lofty and the valley beautifully level. The Similkameen River (from which the valley takes its name) rises in the Hope Mountains and flows in a south-easterly direction through the entire length of the valley, after which it enters the State of Washington, and joins the Okanagan River near the town of Oroville. The upper and western portion of the valley is narrow, contains great areas of good agricultural land, and has splendid forests of merchantable timber. The lower portion of the valley, between Hedley and Keremeos, broadens out to an average width of four miles. Right here are thousands of acres of the choicest fruit lands in America, and some of the finest bearing orchards in British Columbia.

Probably the first white settler to



PICKING APPLES NEAR ARMSTRONG IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY, B. C.

this valley was Mr. Frank Richter, who arrived in 1862, during the gold rush to the Cariboo. Mr. Richter is at present living at Keremeos, where, besides being extensively engaged in cattle raising, he is an enthusiastic fruit-grower. A photo showing part of his 30-acre bearing orchard can be seen in another part of this issue.

A few years ago the Similkameen

The climate is much the same as

the well-known Okanagan Valley, but being somewhat lower, it is not so warm in summer. Protected by lofty mountains, it is claimed to be about two weeks earlier than other parts of the Province, and this is a matter of extreme importance to the fruit-grower.

The Similkameen Valley is a natural home of all fruits.

Here grow in abundance wine grapes, almonds, peaches, apples, pears, plums, nectarines, prunes, peanuts, cherries, red and black raspberry, olalla berry, red and black gooseberry, red and black currant, while the wild strawberry is found in profusion from the lowest valley to the highest summit. Garden strawberries attain to very large size and excellent flavor, while tomatoes, water melons, musk melons, pumpkins, squashes, sweet potatoes, and cucumbers grow very large and ripen early. All this is equally true of flowers. From March to the end of the summer wild flowers bloom with a bewildering profusion of colors commencing with the humble and lowly yellow goldcup and blue forget-me-not which bespangle the meadows early in March and ending with the scarlet, ultramarine, orange, white and purple flowers which carpet the park-like plateaux at the summits all through August and September. Then in May the valleys, gulches and hillsides are white and pink with the blossoms of the olalla bushes, and again in July, when the beautiful sringa (mock orange) comes into bloom, it is difficult to realize that these are merely wild bushes and not apple, cherry or peach trees in blossom.

In order to get the best results, the Similkameen Valley is irrigated. The Keremeos Irrigation System is one of the most complete in use in all British Columbia, and an abundant supply of water is always at hand from a never-failing source.

Land values in this valley are at present reasonably low, although they are bound to increase in order to correspond with values in Washington

State across the border.

The Similkameen possesses many remarkable features as a productive district, it is well known. Within twenty miles of it is one of the largest mines in British Columbia, the Nickle Plate, and all around in the hills are fine mineral prospects. In addition to these local market possibilities, the C. N. R. will bring it within two hundred and fifteen miles of Vancouver on the west and Spokane on the east. Then the C. P. R. will connect it with the main line and Vancouver and with the Crow's Nest Pass and the prairie market on the east. With all these advantages it is bound to become one of the greatest districts in British Columbia, and will form an important part of the future trade of Vancouver."

GOSSIP

SASK. SUMMER FAIRS

CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Nokomis	July 22
Govan	July 22-23
Mortlach	July 27
Regina	July 27-30
S. Qu'Appelle	Aug. 3-4
Lipton	Aug. 5
Dubuc	Aug. 10
Grenfell	Aug. 11
Wapella	Aug. 12
Abernethy	Aug. 13
Yorkton	July 5-6-7
Saltcoast	July 22
Foam Lake	July 23
Ft. Qu'Appelle	July 27
Davidson	July 30
Santaluta	Aug. 3
Brownlee	Aug. 3
Wolseley	Aug. 5
Indian Head	Aug. 10-11
Lanigan	Aug. 12

CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Broadview	July 28
Churchbridge	July 28
Stockholm	July 29
Strassburg	July 30
Saskatoon	Aug. 3-4-5-6
Moosomin	Aug. 10-11
Moose Jaw	Aug. 12-13
Fairmeade	Aug. 17
Kennedy	Aug. 18

CIRCUIT NO. 3.

Craik	July 23
Bladworth	July 26
Hanley	July 27-28
Langham	July 30
Stroughton	Aug. 4
Carlyle	Aug. 3
Oxbow	Aug. 5-6
Alameda	Aug. 10
Milestone	Aug. 11
Weyburn	Aug. 12
Francis	Aug. 13

CIRCUIT NO. 4.

Gainsboro	Aug. 3
Carnduff	Aug. 4
Arcola	Aug. 5
Creelman	Aug. 6
Rosthern	Aug. 9-10
Prince Albert	Aug. 10-11-12
Melfort	Aug. 13

CIRCUIT NO. 5.

Asquith	Sept. 22
Maymont	Sept. 24
Togo	Sept. 28
Canora	Sept. 29
Wadena	Sept. 30
Quill Lake	Oct. 1

CIRCUIT NO. 6.

Duck Lake	Sept. 7
Chellwood	Sept. 8
Tisdale	Sept. 14
Kinistino	Sept. 17
Maple Creek	Sept. 22-23
Whitewood	Oct. 1
Watson	Oct. 5
Radisson	Sept. 28-29
Battleford	Sept. 29-30
Mayton	Oct. 1
Washburn	Oct. 5
Marshall	Oct. 6
Lloydminster	Oct. 7

* * *

Next week there will be a sale of pure-bred bulls at Lacombe, Alta., under the auspices of the Alberta

Cattle Breeders' Association. In the offering are 32 Shorthorns, 16 Herefords, 11 Aberdeen-Angus, and 3 Holsteins. Purchasers may have their bulls delivered to points west of Regina for \$2 each, and to British Columbia, mainland points, for \$4. Special passenger rates on the railways will be on sale.



ROYAL BEAUTY -46597-

The illustration shows the extent to which the milking function may be developed in the Shorthorn. This cow is the property of Mr. A. J. Mackay, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man. She has produced 405 lbs. of milk in 7 days. A bull calf from her stood second in a large class of two-year-olds at last year's Brandon Sale.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION

It is customary when an auction sale of pure-bred live stock is announced for a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" to inspect the herd or stud with the object of giving our readers some idea of the character and merit of the offering. With this object in view, we recently made a visit to "Forest Home," Mr. Andrew Graham's farm at Pomeroy, Man., where his entire herd of 43 Shorthorns and 11 Clydesdales will be sold on June 2nd. The visit revealed an agreeable surprise. We had not expected to find the cattle in prime condition at this time of year, nor did we find them "rolling in flesh," but practically all carried a firm, even covering that indicated their possibilities when put upon full feed. A splendid lot of useful, well-bred, general-purpose cattle, with here and there a show animal of exceptional merit.

There are 18 cows that are three years and over, 6 bulls (one having been sold since the first announcement of the sale), and the remainder young cows and heifers. The cows are, without exception, regular breeders, some with calves at foot, and others with calf. In order as they will be sold, there is Necklace of Pomeroy, a big, deep-quartered, wide-backed cow, by Manitoba Chief, a well-balanced cow, deep in the flanks, and her two daughters, Crimson Lass and Roan Lady. Crimson Lass is quite a good-sized, young, red cow, by Gold Standard, while Roan Lady is about as sweet a Shorthorn heifer (two years old) as one could wish for. She is up a size, of fine breed type, well covered and extra good at the crops and flanks, where it is hard to get Shorthorns strong.

The next tribe begins with Red Rose, another cow extra good on the loin (in fact, if we were to name the outstanding characteristic of the offering, it would be the width of the loins). Her daughter, Forest Rose, is by Manitoba Chief, has a good, straight top, is somewhat of the dual-purpose type, and has a six-months-old bull calf at foot. Forest Rose 2nd is by Missie's Prince, a straight Missie, closely related to the \$5,000 Lord Banff and Missie 153rd, which sold for \$6,000 at Chicago, and out of Forest Rose. She is not very big, having bred young, but is full and even. Last Rose is a yearling,

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

It is a well admitted fact that East Kootenay is slowly but surely becoming the Fruit garden of British Columbia. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that our fruit is second to none and yet our prices for fruit lands and terms of payment make it easy for the man with small means to get a good start on the road to wealth. Get here early before prices rise.

Write us for full information,

BEALE & ELWELL,

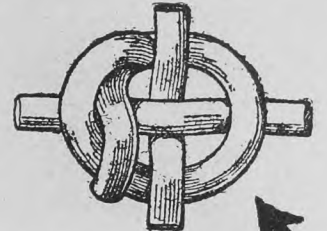
CRANBROOK, B. C.

The Leader Lock

Is the strongest part of the Leader Fence. Notice that this lock not only grips the lateral wire to stay, but the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself.

This Double Grip

Means a twice as strong lock and—a twice as good investment.



We manufacture many designs of Leader woven fence both in the standard, heavy, and medium weight, using nothing but the best galvanized wire in all our fences.

We also make the old reliable Anchor field erected fence coiled spring wire, gates, etc. **WRITE FOR CATALOGUE which shows different styles of fence and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. A POST CARD GETS IT.**

This is the best fence agency offered the dealer—GET IT.

Anchor Fence Co., Ltd.

Box 1382

850 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

THE LEADER Fence Lock

by the present stock bull, just an ordinarily good heifer. But Roan Rose (coming two), out of Red Rose, and by Sam Glen (imp.), is a big, even, straight heifer of extra constitution and character. Crimson Rose, another Missie's Prince, excels in her depth of body, otherwise she is just a fair, good two-year-old.

Three Duchesses of Glosters give strength to the offering. D. of G. D., five years old, is good to look at along the top, and has an extra strong front, but D. of G. E. has even a better back, and carries width down well to her flanks, and from neck to tail. D. of G. F. is like her sister, but not as thick at present.

Of the Rose of Autumn tribe, there are five offered, one of which is easily a show proposition. The oldest of the tribe is R. of A. 18th, twelve years old, but good property yet. R. of A. 26th is her yearling heifer, a straight, mellow-handling calf, by Sam Glen. R. of A. 22nd is one of the best of the cows in use, being a fair size, even and particularly broad on top. The show heifer is R. of A. 24th, out of the last named cow, and by Missie's Prince. She is thick, deep and even, and has sweet breed character all about her. The Rose of Autumns will be extra good property to whoever gets them.

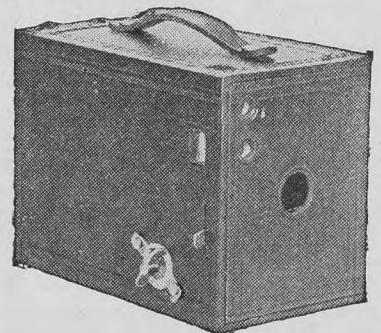
A cow that has left an impression on the herd is Cowslip (imp.), nine years of age, sold as a young cow for \$600. One of her heifers, Countess, by Missie's Prince, is a light roan, very even, smooth and proportioned like a model. She will be two years in August, and is of more than ordinary class. Her yearling sister is also an even, promising heifer.

Isabella 8th and Isabella 10th are two useful cows with calves at foot. Rosamond 6th is one of the biggest of cows, now in calf. This cow has given a capital heifer, two years old next October, by Missie's Prince, that will please any prospective buyer.

Lack of space and the danger of wearying the reader forbids more extended mention of the females, but we cannot forbear to express our very agreeable surprise at the condition in which the cattle were found, and our confidence that they will fully

A Free No. 2 Brownie Camera

With this Camera you can take many photos of farm scenes, favorite animals, or other subjects. And the Camera will not cost you anything.



Description—For rectangular pictures 2½ x 3½ inches. Capacity, 6 exposures. Size of camera, 5½ x 4 x 3½ inches. Weight 13 ounces. Lens, Meniscus, fixed 4½-inch focus. Shutter, Eastman rotary, with three stops. Two finders.

A reliable article made by a firm that has a reputation for turning out only first-class goods. Simple to understand, easy to operate, and works with most satisfactory accuracy. Can't be bought for less than \$2

Send Three New Subscribers

at \$1.50 each, to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Winnipeg, and the camera will be forwarded to you, securely packed and carriage prepaid.

Commence now to get your friends interested, and when you receive the camera you can take their pictures.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Mention the Farmer's Advocate

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

320 ACRES—2½ miles from Station, 280 acres cultivated, house and barn, \$25.00 per acre. \$2000.00 cash, balance crop payments. W. C. Presnell, Choice Saskatchewan farm lands, Dundurn, Sask.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Script and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write, G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—The Clyde Stallion Wawanesa Chief (3211) Sire Jubilee Prince by the Worlds Champion, Prince Patrick, dam, Annie Rooney. 8 years; a very handsome thick active horse, a sure and excellent stock-getter. Others from 2 to 4 years and several Clyde fillies. Prices reasonable. Also French Coach Stallion, "Mercier", winner at Calgary of first and second in progeny class, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd for best light foal by any registered light stallion. Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane Alta.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT—51 acres first class Fruit Land. 20 acres cleared, Frame House, large Chicken Houses, Hog Pens, Barn, half-mile from Station, P. O. and School. Price, \$70 per acre, \$800 cash, \$20 per month with 6 per cent interest. Apply Slocan Valley Land Co., Slocan, B. C.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT—500 acres Fruit Land with House, Barns, and other Buildings, 35 acres cleared. Price \$15,000. One-Third cash. Balance easy terms. This quality land is selling at upwards of \$150 per acre in this district. Apply Slocan Valley Land Co. Slocan, B. C.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—We will sell one to five warrants at \$600 each. We will buy any number at the market price, subject to confirmation. Let us hear from you. McDermid & McHardy, Nelson, B. C.

FINE QUARTER—Adjoins town of 400, large mill, three elevators, grammar school on land. Partly surveyed in town lots, level clay loam, no stone or scrub all cultivated, excellent well, small house, board stables for eighty head. Price with crop \$4,000, \$2500 cash. Roy Goodrich, Radisson, Sask.

STRAWBERRIES—I want good substantial dealers to handle them and other small fruits. If you have no trader near you write direct. References given if required. Write at once or you won't get them as the crop is short. Catchpole, Hatzic, B.C. Cut this out and keep it.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Send for Booklet of choice fruit and other farms, irrigation unnecessary. W. E. Hoult, Real Estate, Armstrong, B.C.

FOR SALE—Improved large English Berkshires. Young pigs ready end of May. Six dollars each can supply pairs not akin, also White Wyandotte eggs, one dollar per thirteen. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

FOR SALE—20 South African Veterans' Land Grants on one to three years' time secured by mortgage on real estate. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—Our choice Galloway Bull. Registered. Sixteen months old. C. I. Baragar, Elm Creek, Man.

FOR SALE—100 acres good farm land on the Yale road 9 miles from New Westminster, 8 acres cleared, 50 fruit trees, small house and out-buildings, 50 acres tightly covered with scrub, 25 acres lightly covered with Alders. Price \$5,200, cash \$1,200, balance arranged, apply to A. R. Stevens, 520 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Nordheimer Piano, Cabinet Grand. Walnut case. Only slightly used, \$187.00. Easy monthly or Fall payments. The Winnipeg Piano Co., 295 Portage Ave.

FOR SALE—One Pure-bred Shorthorn Bull. Two and one-half years of age. Wm. Piercy, Dovedale, Sask.

SIX TWELVE ACRE Tracts, seventeen miles from Nelson, lake or rail; best soil; prettiest spot in "Eden of the Dominion"; owner incapacitated, must sell; not an everyday chance; apply Wm. Scott, Balfour, B. C.

FOR SALE—Fine Horse and Cattle Ranch and Stopping House, situate twenty-five miles from the Fruit producing Nicola Valley on the Princeton Main Road. 1280 acres of land (fenced) about 250 acres bottom land remainder. Bunch grass hills. Nine-roomed House, large Bunk House, Dairy, Root Cellar, etc. One Lumber Barn (30 x 40), one Log Barn, Cow Stable, large Sheep Shed, Workshops and other buildings. Store (only one between Nicola and Otter Valley, distance of 56 miles). Post Office for the District. Plows, implements, etc. Plentiful supply of water 450 inches recorded. Unlimited pasture for horses and cattle outside the Ranch. Railroad recently surveyed through the ranch. Could be broken up and sold in small lots. Excellent stand for an Hotel, being surrounded by numerous copper and coal claims. Apply Postmaster, Aspen Grove, British Columbia.

FARM FOR SALE—In famous Okanagan valley, 320 acres first-class level bottom land. Three hundred acres cultivated. Balance timber. Ideal land for mixed farming or stock-raising. Abundant rainfall. Perry & Jones, Vernon, B. C.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen Angus bull fit for service \$60. Worth double the money. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale.

LITTLECOTE POULTRY YARDS—Pure bred Barred P. R. eggs. Warranted to hatch a good percentage of strong chicks. \$1.50 for fifteen eggs. Incubator cap, special rates. Few Cockerels left. Mrs. M. Vialoux, St. Charles, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Duston Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, Box 1063 Regina, W. H. Rothwell.

LAYING STRAIN—Buff and White Wyandottes and Brown Leghorns. Eggs: Fifteen, one fifty; thirty, two fifty. J. E. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

MRS. ALEX. W. SHAW, Brandon, Manitoba, Pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, eggs for hatching from both Pullet and Cockerel matings. Half price from 15th of May.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from pure-bred Buff Orpingtons. Prize Winning Stock. Eggs, \$1.25 per setting. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

EGGS AT HALF PRICE—For balance of season, from Barred Rock and White Wyandotte Trap-nested heys. Laying record 203½ eggs per year. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 45, \$3.00. Day old chicks, same stock 25 cents each. Agents wanted for Natural Hen Incubator plans to hatch the eggs. Write for free catalogue. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

EGGS FOR SETTING—From pure-bred S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks; have some fine pens of winter layers; city address C. H. Baird, 265 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

PRIZE WINNING White Wyandotte eggs for sale, \$1.00 per dozen. \$3.00 per 4 dozen. \$6.00 per hundred. Also young and old birds in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—15 for \$2. County Champions. Two pens of select females, headed by a Bradley cock and a Hawkins cockerel. Nine chickens or another setting at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting. Five dollars per hundred. W. H. Tebb, Langenburg, Sask.

C. W. ROBBINS—Breeder. Laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.00—15. Chilliwack, B. C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

MASSIVE SOLID Buff Orpingtons. Imported direct from Wm. Cook, England. Eggs, \$1.50 setting. Prize White Wyandottes, Dustons Strain, \$1.00 setting. A. E. Creswell, Clearwater, Man.

meet the expectations of those who either go to the sale to buy, or who send their bids from a distance.

BULLS.

Of the bulls, Sam Glen (imp.) is the most important. He is a big red, rather upstanding bull, eight years of age, and imported by John Isaac, of Markham, Ont. His breeder was Chas. Strachan, of Aberdeenshire, and he has four Lady Dorothys in a straight row for dams. As a sire he has been quite impressive, and as an individual, he is massive, well-fleshed, active and particularly smooth on the shoulder and deep in the flanks.

Clear Grit is another red bull, two years old, by Missie's Prince, and out of Duchess of Gloster D. He is not big, but is smooth and even. The bulls are yearlings and promise to grow into usefulness and value.

CLYDESDALES.

Mr. Graham has some rare plums in Clydesdales. The pick of the lot is Queen Anne (imp.), five years old, with a choice filly foal at foot, by Vigorous. She is by Hillhead chief, and her dam by Prince of Fortune. Queen Anne is probably the best Clydesdale mare in Manitoba to-day. At Winnipeg, in 1907, she stood next to the grand champion in her class. She will be an easy mare to sell. Another extra good mare, with a filly foal at foot, is Belle Cole (imp.), by Cairnbrogie Chieftain, dam by Royalist. She is also five years old, not a big, smashing mare like Queen Anne, but well-balanced, with clean, hard, bone, and good wearing feet and joints.

For the possession of the old foundation mare of the stud, Cherry 3rd, there is said to be considerable local rivalry developing. She is twelve years old, and has been a regular breeder, her recent productions from matings with quality horses being exceptionally good.

Cherry 6th is a three-year-old filly, out of Cherry 3rd, and by Pride of Glasnick, and has won many prizes locally and last year at Winnipeg. She is a well-muscled filly, and is set on good wearing limbs. Her full sister, Cherry 7th, has probably more quality, and is full of size.

Florence Belle is a great big Ontario-bred mare, full of steam and true in her gaits. Grizzle Queen is one of the useful brood and working mares; both have foals at foot by Vigorous.

But we must desist. The sale announcement appears in this issue, where particulars as to terms and other directions may be found.

The condition of the live-stock trade in the West to-day is favorable to the increase of both cattle and horses. The occasion of the sale is one that offers an opportunity to get growing, producing property, and farmers need not be hesitant about taking interest in it. Live-stock breeders particularly will do themselves much good, and Mr. Graham no harm by attending largely and bidding briskly, June 2nd, at Forrest Home.

Questions & Answers

No question will be answered unless the full name and address is given.

When answer by mail is requested, send one dollar with the question

ABORTION

Two-year-old heifer was bred on July 20, again August 6, August 27, September 12, November 23. A neighbor informed me she was at his place in season on December 14 (this in the year 1907). She dropped her calf on June 21st. When found a few hours afterwards, it was dead, but appeared to be a fully-matured calf. As it appeared in no way an abortion, this heifer was again bred, and took service from the bull on the following dates last year, July 30th, August 19th, September 5th. A few days ago she commenced to show signs of parturition. We kept her in the barn and closely watched her. Last night she again dropped a fully-matured dead calf. What appeared a strange thing was that the placenta came before the calf. We should be obliged if you could tell us if it is possible something is wrong with her genital organs to cause her to calve before her time (seven months). Is it advisable to breed her again? She is a fairly good milker?

Sask.

C. W.

Ans. Some animals have a certain predisposition to abort, and that very trifling cause, and sometimes an appreciable cause, will induce this accident (especially previous abortions). This predisposition is not manifest externally, and often disappears as age advances. In your case would advise letting her miss a year, and, then, try her again.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man., Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba, Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for Sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. Stock for Sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorn of best Scotch type. 24-4

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and Importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

DANGER FROM GOPHER POISON

Is a man in Alberta allowed to put out poison for the gophers on his own homestead? He has no cattle himself, but his neighbors have. If the neighbor's cattle get to it, is the man bound to pay the loss, if any?

O. S. O.

Ans.—If the poison had been put out in the authorized manner for killing

I notice they do not get in foal during such time.

Sask.

Ans.—1. Some mares cannot be got in foal till some surgical operation has been performed. Your mare seems to be one of this kind. Sterility in such cases as you speak of is usually the result of some deformity or obstruction of the female genera-

curs as the result of congestion or inflammation of the ovaries. When this occurs, as in your case, the animal usually becomes what is called a chronic squeeler. These animals seldom or never breed on account of the peculiar secretions of the female organs, which destroys the vitality of the seminal fluid. Such mares should not be fed heavy, but when œstrum is expected feed on a non-stimulating

to rub on it twice a day, and he also said that it was a highly-inflamed lump. I have used warm water and salt to bathe it with, but it does not seem to take the swelling down very much. What am I to do with the mare to rid her of this swelling? Could I perform the operation myself? This mare is due to foal on the 1st of June, and do you think it would harm her to work her? I have pads on both shoulders to keep the collar off the lump. W. D. S.

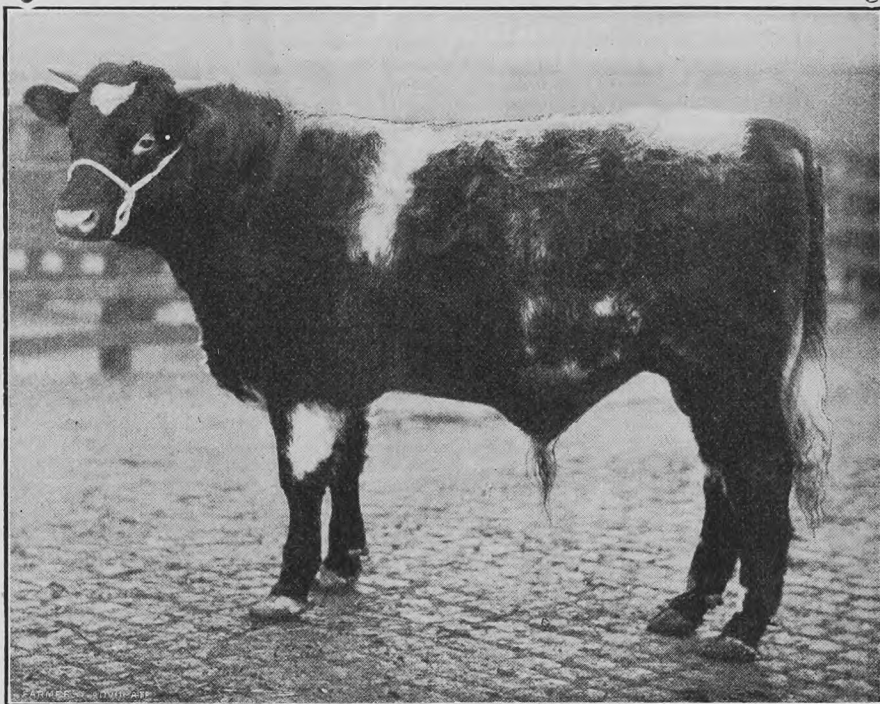
Ans.—The lump on your mare's shoulder is apparently a deep-seated abscess. Clip the hair off over the lump, and apply the following blister: Cantharides, 1 dram; lard, 6 drams; rubbing it well in for twenty minutes. Leave the blister on for forty-eight hours. Then wash it off and smear with vaseline, tying the horse in the meantime so that she cannot rub or bite the lump. If this does not soften the lump, apply another in about ten days' time. If it softens, it should be lanced and the matter allowed to escape. Then wash it out with weak antiseptic solutions. If, however, it turns out to be a hard tumor, it will have to be dissected out by a skilled veterinarian.

PIN WORMS; BOTS

I have a horse that is bothered with worms; they are the shape of a new moon. What kind of worm is it? Is it dangerous? Can you give a drawing of the bot worm?

D. M.

Ans.—Oxyurus curvula or pin worm. This is a small, cylindrical worm, from 1 to 1½ inches long, tapering at both ends. It is found in all the large bowels and the rectum. The animal has an unthrifty appearance, becomes restless in the stable, switching his tail, backing against the sides of stall and rubbing his tail. The worms may be passed in large clusters. They sometimes produce an irritable condition of the skin. Owing to the eggs being scattered in a stable and adhering to the feed, many horses in the one stable may become affected, the treatment must, therefore, commence with thorough cleansing of the stable, a supply of pure drinking water is essential,



HOPE OF DUNGLASS

First Prize Junior Yearling Shorthorn Bull, Perth Show, 1909. Sold at auction for \$2,225.

gophers, that is, down in their holes so that the person had not been guilty of negligence in the use of the poison he would not be responsible, but if he put poison out negligently, such as on the carcass of an animal, or exposed it in such a way that damage had been done, then he would be liable.

COYOTE WHELPS

To settle a dispute, would you tell me when coyote pups are whelped?

P. O. R.

Ans.—Coyotes are whelped in April and May. They are old enough under ordinary circumstances that they can be heard whining quite plainly down in the dens on May 24th. I feel sure as many are whelped in April as in May. Thousands of dollars were spent innoculating coyotes in Dakota and Montana with mange. Last fall numbers were found pretty nearly bald. J. O. Anderson, of this place, saw one near here with his tail and hips bare. If this has reached here, and I hope it has, the coyote will be extinct very soon.

Napinka.

A. A. TITUS.

GENUINENESS OF SCRIPT

I notice in some of the newspapers that some of the purchasers of South African script have had trouble on account of crookedness of some kind on the part of some of the parties handling same. Would you state in your columns just what precautions should be taken by a purchaser in order that he may not suffer loss? Should the script be accompanied by an affidavit as to its genuineness?

A. S.

Ans.—Do not pay over your purchase money until all documents with reference to the script you are purchasing have been submitted and approved by your solicitor.

STERILITY AND PROLONGED OESTRUM

What should I do with a mare which seems to be barren? She comes in heat regularly, and is in good condition. Bred her last season several times, also the fall before, to a pretty sure horse?

2. What is the cause and remedy for mares that stay in heat for from twenty-one to thirty days or more?

tive organs. There may be either a closure of the neck of the womb (os uetri), or it may be turned to one side, or the passages may be obstructed by tumors, etc. You had best have your local veterinary surgeon make a manual examination just previous to having her served, when they may be temporarily relieved and conception take place.

2. Prolonged œstrum sometimes oc-

curs as the result of congestion or inflammation of the ovaries. When this occurs, as in your case, the animal usually becomes what is called a chronic squeeler. These animals seldom or never breed on account of the peculiar secretions of the female organs, which destroys the vitality of the seminal fluid. Such mares should not be fed heavy, but when œstrum is expected feed on a non-stimulating

LUMP ON SHOULDER

I have a mare with a very large lump on her shoulder. It is on the large muscle of the neck between the point of the shoulder and the neck. I have taken the mare to the local veterinary, and he gave me some liniment

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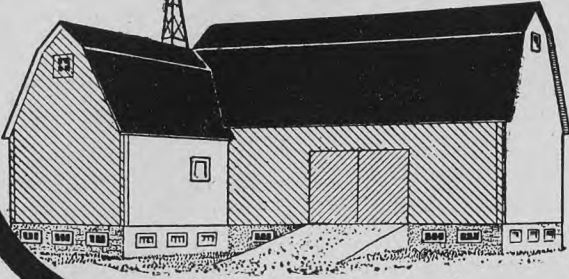
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Write us, or your dealer, for sample of *Brantford Asphalt Roofing*. Place it in water for sixty days. When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find inside—the vital part—perfectly dry, life-like, solid—as before test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you cannot overlook. Then make this test with any other Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth

insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It cannot withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not one-twentieth so severe as *Brantford's Test*. Wood pulp is like paper. It acts like paper, when soaked—welts away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it must depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot prevent penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But *Brantford Asphalt Roofing Foundation* is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred pure Wool, with life and body of its own. A secret mixture of Asphalt is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting-power no amount of soaking or bending can effect.



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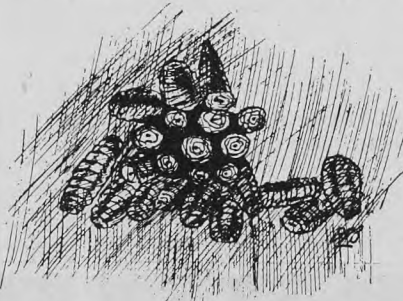
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local washings around the root of the of puassia chips infused in cold water, 1 part of chips to 80 of cold water. Give a drench of turpentine, 2 to 3 ozs. of raw linseed oil, 1 to 1 1/2 pints, according to the size of the animal.

Bots are the larval form of certain insects called *Estrus equi*, or gad fly. The insect lays its eggs on the legs and neck of the horse, these parts being within the reach of the horse's tongue are licked off and swallowed. In the horse's stomach the eggs hatch out into small bodies or bots. These are about one to one and a half inches long. They taper slightly at



one end. They are rough or corrugated in outline. At the smaller extremity is the head, on which one can see the mouth, at each side of which is a small hook by which the bot holds on to the stomach lining membranes. Unless they are very numerous, they produce very little harm.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MACHINE

Is a parent liable when a minor purchases machinery (threshing rig), the said rig will do parent's threshing and charge for the same at regular rate? The minor has to obtain from his parent permission to use parent's farm stock as collateral, merely to prove his standing and to show that he is worthy of credit. The company's salesman and the local agent, both declare that the parent or parent's farm stock is in manner liable. The parent does not sign anything whatever.

Man.

B. W. G.

Ans.—Briefly stated, the law says a parent is responsible for debts contracted by a minor for necessities. But a threshing outfit could hardly be considered a necessity, unless there were none other within many miles. At the same time, the parent would be liable if he were actually interested in getting the machine to do his work. The law would protect the seller in case of collusion or conspiracy on the part of a parent and son to avoid payment by reason of the one being a minor. In this case, the fact that the parent allowed his chattels to be used as collateral would be considered in court as an endorsement of the minor's note. The law would only be expected to protect the parent when the minor bought the goods without his consent or against his will.

HOMESTEAD LAND

Where could I get maps, etc., showing the land surveyed for homesteading in N.-W. Alberta, at present open for entry.

C. E. C.

Ans.—Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

A QUESTION OF FEEDS

What are the carbonaceous, and what the proteid foods, respectively, for cattle, horses and hogs?

Alta.

ERINDALE.

Ans.—It is a little difficult to group foods in the manner you suggest. A carbonaceous food is one in which the percentage of oil, fat and crude fibre bears a high ratio to the proteid or nitrogenous portions of the substance. With the exception of such highly-concentrated foods as cottonseed meal, all foods contain a larger percentage of substances grouping as carbohydrates than they do of nitrogenous or proteid materials. Among rough feeds, such legumes, as clover, alfalfa, peas and beans might be classed as proteid fodders, and straw, hay, corn stover, etc., as a carbonaceous food. In grains and concentrates, the following are common examples of feeds rating as carbonaceous, corn, wheat, barley, shorts, oats, oat hulls, etc., while wheat bran, linseed meal, peas, beans, gluten and others of that nature group as proteid foods. For a clear understanding of the scientific principles of stock feeding, we would advise you reading some good work on the subject. "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry, is as good a book as any on feeding. It may be obtained for \$2.00 through this office.

GARGET STRINGY MILK

The udders of two of my cows have swelled several times lately. The udders seem very sore, and the milk from the affected quarters is stringy. I have noticed that rubbing on canon oil at night will generally reduce inflammation and soreness by morning, but I should like to know the cause?

Alta.

N. L. M.

Ans.—The trouble is garget, inflammation of the udder, and may be caused by injuries, exposure to cold, oversecretion, introduction of germs from dirty milkers or unclean bedding and quarters. Some forms are contagious, while others resulting from injuries, exposure, etc., are not. The rubbing of the affected part with sweet lard, or oil, is the proper treatment, but in severe cases it may be necessary to bathe with very hot water for about an hour, then rub dry and apply the oil or lard. Frequently, it is necessary to use a teat siphon to get the stringy milk away. In this particular case it would appear that the contagious form had once existed, and that the recurrence is due to infection by a germ. Clean up the stable, and give it a thorough white-washing.

RAISING A FOAL BY HAND

Have draft colt, born April 28, and mare refuses to own it. Am feeding it cow's milk, and water, equal parts, sweetened with brown sugar.

Is this the proper food?

How often should the colt be fed during the day, and how often during the night?

Would "black-strap" molasses be better than the sugar? If so, what would be proper quantity to feed at one time?

A. G. E.

Ans.—The instructions in the latest treatise on horse-breeding and management, regarding raising a foal by hand, state that the milk of a mare has more sugar and less fat than that of a cow, but the difference is not so great that there is danger of killing the foal by feeding it cow's milk intelligently. Get the milk of as fresh cow as possible, and the poorer in butter-fat, the better. Do not use Jersey milk for this purpose. Take a dessertspoonful of the best granulated white sugar and add enough warm water to dissolve it. Then add three tablespoonfuls of lime water, and enough new milk to make a pint. Warm the milk to blood heat and let him have half a teacupful every hour at first. If scours occur, give two ounces of castor oil, and discontinue the milk for a couple of feeds, giving the sugar and lime water as before, or feed nothing at all. As the foal grows older, day by day, the quantity of milk may be increased, and the number of feeds decreased, until, according to his thrift, he may be fed six times a day, and then four times. Treacle is of too laxative a nature for so young a foal, unless used very carefully, in very small quantity. A foal should begin to nibble at grain when a month old. His first food should be oatmeal, in such trifling quantity as he will eat. When six weeks old a little bran should be added. At two months, some sweet skim milk may be substituted for part of the new milk, and so on, until at three months old, he may have all the sweet skim milk he wants.

A BREEDING CRATE

Kindly let me know how to make a breeding crate. I am keeping a boar, and there are small sows coming to him that are not strong enough to hold him.

N. K. W.

Ans.—A breeding crate is made much the same as a shipping crate, closed in front and open behind and at top, with a bar to slip behind the sow, above the hocks, to prevent her backing out. In order to accommodate both large and small sows, it is well to have a false, or second front, to slip down between cleats, to shorten the box when used for small sows. A good size is 5 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2 feet 9 inches high. The foot-rests for the boar may be a

Long ago the Scotch learned this.

The sturdy old Scotchman must be amused at the recent "discoveries" that oatmeal is the best food in the world.

Our scientific men have been making experiments which prove that Canadians eat too much fat and grease and not enough cereals.

The Scotchmen say: "Look at our nation as proof. The sturdiest nation on earth." Still we have one good point to make. We make better oatmeal than the Scotch.

They buy Quaker Oats and consider it the leader of all oatmeals to be had anywhere. If you are convenient to the store you'll probably buy the regular size package. For those who live in the country the large size family package is more satisfactory. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table. Follow the example of the Scotch; eat a Quaker Oats breakfast every day. Canada may well be proud of the Quaker Oats Company's mills at Peterborough.

2 x 4-inch strip attached to the forward end of crate on each side, about where the sow's head comes, and extending to the rear and bottom, where it is fastened. When necessary, when breeding a large sow to a small boar, it is well to have a movable platform about six inches high, to place behind the crate; this should have cross cleats to prevent slipping.

YOUNG PIGS DYING

Have had trouble and loss with sows farrowing. Pigs came strong and smart; milk plentiful at first, but for some reason sows went almost dry, and for want of nourishment the young pigs die off. What would be the cause of the trouble, and what the remedy? Sows were fed pulped turnips, with a little chop. We gave a drink about 15 hours after farrowing. J. P.

Ans.—Unfortunately you give practically no information upon which to form any judgment. You do not say at what age the pigs die off, what condition the sows were in at the time the pigs were born, how they were treated before that time, or the exact ration being fed when the trouble occurred. The term "a little chop" is so indefinite that it might mean that the sows were under-fed, or it might mean (in the vocabulary of some farmers) that they were over-fed. The chop may have been too strong, and caused some digestive troubles. Possibly the sows had become constipated, and in that case the milk would be poisonous to the pigs. There are almost endless possibilities and speculation which might be indulged in regarding this matter, but it is impossible to form any intelligent idea from the information submitted. Full details should always be given of the manner in which animals are fed and managed, in submitting questions on diseases. Symptoms, too, of the disease, should be given. Unless these points are attended to, our veterinarian can form no opinion as to the trouble, its causes and treatment.

PARALYSIS OF THE RECTUM—LAMINITIS IN MARES

1. I have a large mare about sixteen years old. She is in fair condition, and has a two-months-old colt at her side. When I am working her, she gets out of wind and almost drops down. Her collar is plenty long. She is troubled in her passage, and has to be relieved by hand. The manure is so tight that it is almost impossible to dig it out. After being relieved she seems all right for a few days. She has been in this condition about two years. This winter her feed has been alfalfa, wild oats (cut green), and a few oats once a day. The first time I noticed her in this condition, I was feeding wheat sheaves, as there was no other feed available. What could I do for her?

2. I have several mares that foaled this spring. The foals are of Shire stock. The mares are medium-sized. The mares are lame up to this time, though it is some ten days now since they foaled, some of them are not able to get up without help. The lameness seems to be in the hips. They were in good condition before foaling, but are getting thin rapidly. I am feeding a mixture of wheat and barley hay with three quarts of oats twice a day. The colts are healthy with the exception of one. He is weak in the knees, cannot remain standing fifteen minutes at a time. His front legs are so bent that they make a perfect angle at the knee. He is six days old, and does not seem to be stronger than when born. What can I do for these mares, and how can I strengthen this colt at the knees?

3. What is the reason, or the cause of colts being born with crooked legs, that is, the extreme crook?

4. What can be put on to a rope to keep horses from chewing it?

5. How soon after colt is born would you advise the returning of the

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse, and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I've sold 200,000 that way already.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quickly.

I know it will wash a tubful of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easily that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

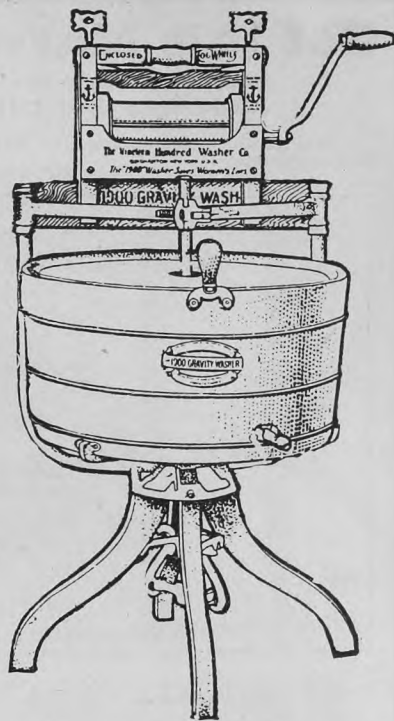
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Gravity" Washer saves every week, for 10 years, and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.



Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer. You don't risk anything, anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line to-day and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or I'll send the machine on to you, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way:—A. W. V. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. Don't delay. Write me a postcard now, while you think of it. 1533

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459 SHERBROOKE STREET

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997

Total Deposits \$41,327,87
Total Assets \$56,598,62

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA

Brandon
Carberry
Gladstone
Griswold
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Morris
Napinka
Neepawa
Oak Lake
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

mares to the horse?

6. What is the average gestation period of a mare?

7. Is there any difference in the length of time in male or female foal?

Alberta.

F. Z.

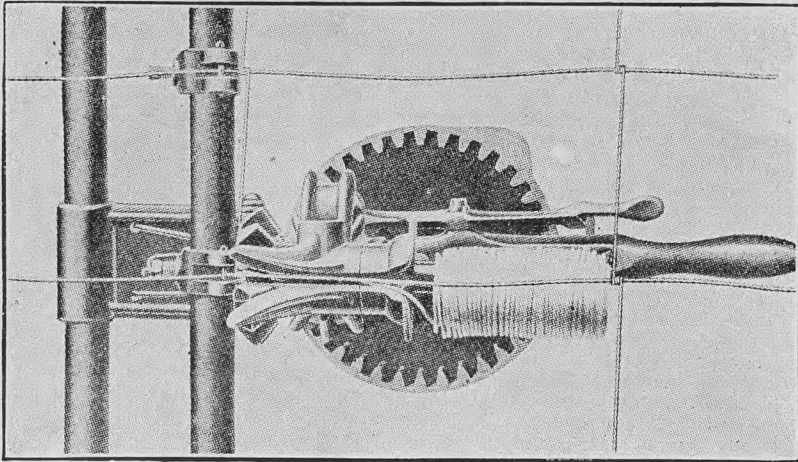
Ans.—1. Your mare is suffering from paralysis of the rectum which may be caused either by some injury to the loins, which would interfere with the nerve supply to the parts, or from the products of indigestion. The latter cause would also account for the difficult breathing. But it is probable that on account of the paralyzed condition of the rectum the bowels become overloaded and cause pressure on the diaphragm and lungs. In cases of so long standing, treatment is not likely to be successful. You must continue to remove the faeces from the bowel by the hand, or you may give enemas of warm, soapy water every three hours. This, with laxative diet and one-dram doses of nux vomica mixed with the feed morning and evening is all that can be done.

2. These mares are suffering from laminitis (founder), which has followed parturition. The exciting cause is the wheat, barley and wild oats, which have been their rations combined with alfalfa for some time. Horses fed on such a combination could not be expected to do well, as many different diseases may follow such a diet. It is especially harmful to breeding mares. We would advise you to make a complete change in your feeding. Try to get prairie hay and oats, with an occasional bran mash. The mares may be turned out in a wet pasture during the day in fine weather, and their feet poulticed with wet bran while in the stable. If the shoes are off their front feet, they had better be put on before

Get this Marvellous Machine

Attention Farmers! Build Your Own Woven Fences and Cut Former Cost in Two

This Easily Operated Machine Makes from 75 to 100 Rods Per Day and it is Easy to Operate.



Every farmer wants a machine. It cuts the cost in half and builds better and stronger fences. Saves hundreds of dollars in fencing a Western farm. Makes best fence ever constructed and one absolutely unequalled at twice the cost. In field constructed fences all the strands can be stretched equally and they are easily adapted to unlevel or brush covered land.

Buy your machine now and save its cost on the first stretch you build. We furnish a complete outfit with it.

Best High Grade Coiled Spring Wire for strands and weaving wire ready wound in spools for the machine, furnished through our agents or direct where we have no agent.

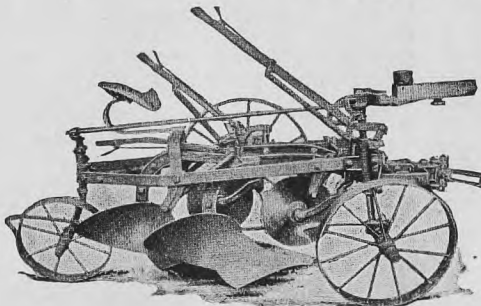
Easy Terms on machine. Catalogue free. Write for prices.

"Mixed" farming is the only SAFE plan. Then, if your wheat is damaged, you will have profits on cattle, hogs or horses to tide you over. "Mixed" Farming requires improved fencing. The loss of a single good animal through barb wire costs far more than the extra outlay for Fence built by London Machines. It is safe, strong and durable, the best that money can buy. It is hog-proof and bull-proof. Has the right coil and temper to take up summer expansion and winter contraction.

AGENTS WANTED. Good money in it for a lively man, honest and reliable. Write for particulars. Fence Booklet Free.

London Fence Limited, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Paris New Scotch Clipper High Lift Gang Plow



Oil the wheels on this plow but once for every fifty acres ploughed. More oiling than this is simply wasteful. You see, the hub has a solid end, and the sand-band on other end makes escape of oil impossible, so one oiling keeps the wheels perfectly lubricated for a 50-acre job. It is the easy-running, light draft plow for two horses. Has foot lift and release, also hand-release for use when walking. Call at our agency in your locality and see this excellent plow.

PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED

PARIS, ONT.

Western Branch, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Genasco lasts—but you don't have to take our say-so. Judge for yourself!

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. You know that is Nature's own absolute waterproof and weather-resister. It is better to know what goes in your roofing than to guess—saves money, time, and trouble.

Look for the trade-mark, and know that you get Genasco. Mineral and smooth surface. Backed by our written guarantee. Write for samples, and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

J. H. ASHDOWN, Ltd, Winnipeg, Man.

CRANE Co., Vancouver, B. C.

turning them out. You may give each mare in her drinking water once daily one-half ounce of nitrate of potash. Continue the medicine for one week.

3. Many colts, particularly large ones, are born with crooked legs, and is the result of being cramped in the uterus. This is liable to happen where the mare has not had sufficient exercise prior to foaling. However, colts born with very crooked legs usually straighten up in time. If they are very bad, they should be assisted to their feet and held up for a time. The legs may be gently rubbed with camphorated oil two or three times a day.

4. Either bind wire around your ropes or smear them with some noxious substance, such as fish oil, a solution of aloes or even tar.

5. A mare may be bred from seven to ten days after foaling, and is then most likely to conceive.

6. Eleven months.

7. No.

TREATMENT OF GRAIN

Is grain (wheat, oats and barley), treated with formaldehyde or bluestone, good for seed the following year? Could it be used after it had been treated two weeks for pig feed or fowls without danger? I should be glad to learn if after it has been kept a year, providing it is good for seeding after that lapse of time, whether it should be again treated with either bluestone or formaldehyde of the usual strength.

Alta.

A READER.

Ans.—If grain treated with formaldehyde or bluestone is dried after treating, and is damaged for seeding purposes in no other way, there is no reason why it should not be used the following year. As grain may readily become re-infested with smut spores, it would be necessary to treat it again at seeding.

It is not advisable to use treated grain as feed for stock. It may not do them any positive injury, but seems to affect the intestinal tract in some way.

BREEDING HENS

How many days does the rooster need to be with the hens before the eggs can be used for setting?

Sask.

G. W.

Ans.—Three or four days is sufficient, though longer would be better.

TROUBLE OVER TRANSFER OF LAND

A buys a quarter-section from B for cash, and B agrees to deliver same free of all encumbrances. B signs transfer in December. B owns a half-section, and C has a mortgage on same, and D has a caveat filed on B's quarter that he is not living on, but owing to said caveat C will not release the mortgage on the quarter A is buying. It is now April, and business is not closed yet, and B wants A to pay the interest on this mortgage on the quarter in question since B signed transfer. Can he do it? Part of the purchase money is paid.

H. L. X.

Sask.

Ans.—B would not be entitled to interest if the money had been tendered him or paid. You had better tender the money to B, and then demand a transfer free from all encumbrances. If this is not forthcoming, you could sue him for specific performance of the contract.

MARRIAGE AGE OF GIRLS

1. At what age can a girl be married without permission of her parents?

2. After the death of parents of any family, the family consisting of a son and daughter, are their rights equal for the division of the property of the parents?

3. What is the age of majority for women in law proceedings?

Sask.

G. A. & H. C.

Ans.—1. Twenty-one years, except where the girl is over eighteen years and is living apart from her parents or guardians and earning her own livelihood, but these facts must be

stated in the affidavit made when the license is procured.

2. Yes.

3. Twenty-one years.

ACTINOMYCOSIS

I have a cow which has a hard lump and swelling back of jaw bone, on glands of neck. Started on left side of neck, and there are symptoms of same on right side. She is to come in in a few days. She is in good condition; eats and drinks well. Is kept in stable, fed on hay.

1. Would her milk be fit for use?

2. Is this a contagious disease? Sask. G. L.

Ans.—The disease is most likely to be actinomycosis, affecting the parotid glands. When this disease attacks the jaw bones, it is known as "lumpy jaw." It is not contagious from one animal to another. Actinomycosis caused by a fungus which grows on different foods, such as the ears of barley, oats and other grains, also grasses. The fungus enters the body through an abrasion of the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue, or decayed teeth, or during the shedding of the milk teeth. In cattle the disease may be located externally or internally. Its preference is the jaw bones, but it frequently attacks the parotid glands, the tongue (it is then known as wooden tongue); it attacks the pharynx, larynx, lungs, digestive tract, udder, skin, in fact, any organ may be affected. The disease is, however, generally amenable to treatment. Iodide of potash in two-dram doses, dissolved in a pint of cold water and given as a drench once a day, is the remedy. This should be continued for a week or ten days, until the symptoms of iodism appear. The signs of iodism are: The skin becomes scurfy, weeping from the eyes, etc. Generally speaking the use of the drug for two weeks is sufficient. Tincture of iodine may also be painted over the enlargement frequently.

WHITEWASH RECIPE

What is a good recipe for making whitewash that will stand weather or friction indoors?

G. W. O. M.

Ans.—Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam; run the liquid through a fine sieve; add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue, which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered securely to keep out dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard. This is one of the best washes for permanent work inside or out.

WARTS

Is there anything that will take large seed warts off a heifer's neck? They are about 1½ inches in diameter, and some smaller ones just front of shoulders. She had them last fall when brought in from pasture. There is an offensive odor from them now.

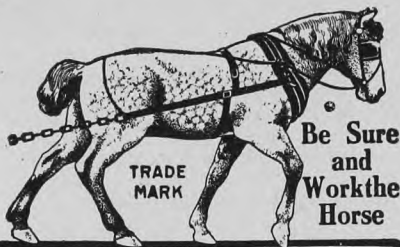
A. T. W.

Ans.—Such warts are sometimes successfully removed by tying a horse hair tightly around them, and renewing the ligature as it slackens. They may also be removed by touching them once a day with a stick of caustic potash, or with butter of antimony applied with a feather. Any having slim necks, may be clipped off with shears, and the raw surface touched with either of the above caustics.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

How would creosote paint last on a barn? Would it preserve the lumber? Would you advise using it, or what would be better? ONTARIO.

Mr. Wright went at his trouble sensibly. He examined his symptoms, and they showed him that Kidney Disease was his trouble. Do as much for yourself, and if your symptoms point to disordered or diseased kidneys the cure is easy. Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it. They never fail.



HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scatches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box. For sale by dealers. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Dist'rs,
#545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

Absolute Cure For Sheep Scab

1/2 of the woolen cloths worn in the world are made from wool obtained from Cooper dipped sheep. Cooper's Dip is used on King Edward's famous prize-winning Southdowns.

It is imported into Australia and the Argentine free of duty, because the sheep-owners know it is an absolute necessity.

Cooper's Dip is the dip officially recognized by the United States Government.

By royal decree, every man in Spain, growing Merino wool, must dip his sheep in Cooper's Dip.

At the Royal Show, England, in the breeds of sheep, every prize-winner used Cooper's Dip.

Last year, enough of Cooper's Dip was used to dip 250,000,000 sheep.

Mention this paper and tell us how many sheep you have, and we will send copy of our book "Sheep Scab and How To Cure It," free of charge.

Cooper's Dip

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS
TORONTO.

20

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 8 D free.

ALSKORINE, JR., for manking, \$1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocles, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free.

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LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1314 Rose Street, Almazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

larity enjoyed by the facilities afforded by our still imperfect system. During the past season a scheme of winter classes has been carried out in most of the Irish counties for young men and boys, who have received thereat a useful classroom teaching in the science of agriculture, without having to neglect their routine practical work on the farm day by day. Almost one thousand pupils attended these classes during the winter just passed, and received, while engaged in the actualities of farm practice, a systematic course in the more scientific subjects bearing on their calling. Widespread has been the enlightenment thus produced, and nearly one thousand young farmers have had their interest genuinely aroused in the acquisition of fuller knowledge. Next year these winter classes will be considerably increased in number. Towards that other great agent of instruction, the sound agricultural journal, Irish farmers are showing a more marked appreciative attitude than ever, and the farmer who reads generally succeeds.

I also detect a significant sign in the fast-growing recognition by Irish agriculturists, that, single-handed—i.e., as individual units—they are comparatively impotent to hold their own in the struggle for supremacy. United action is what the modern, strenuous life demands, and never were farmers' societies, clubs, and show-promoting bodies more numerous or more enthusiastically supported than at present in Ireland. On more than one occasion within the past few years, combined action has secured many a boon for farming, and averted many threatening incursions upon the sights and privileges of those engaged in it. The consistent and extending activity of these organizations demonstrates in the most forcible way the existence of a living spirit of independence and progress among those who constitute them.

Passing on to yet a third satisfactory sign, an observer who happens to be "in the know" cannot but detect the keenness with which the more advanced class of Irish farmers are looking out for improved market openings and better methods in getting their produce to the consumers. No doubt, in this respect (if I may say it without giving offence) many of them are "out-Yankeed" in cuteness, and "out-Scotched" in caniness, and may have, in some other characteristics, to acknowledge themselves less accomplished (?) or, let us say, adept, than their compeers in other lands; but, withal, every student of the commercial aspect of Irish agriculture will concede to the credit of our farmers a well-developed, and straightforward business instinct. Space does not allow me to cite examples, but I could do so, if necessary.

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS.

A rather interesting thought now arises, as to whether the effects of enlightenment, co-operation, enterprise and other beneficial factors will be sufficient to counteract other tendencies which have of late years been reducing the tillage area of Ireland. This, from a purely agricultural standpoint, is the crucial feature, and assurance that the plow shall enjoy a reign of greater popularity in the future than it has done in the past would go a long way to enhance our expectations. As I have, on more than one occasion, intimated in "The Farmer's Advocate," the labor difficulty is one of the chief obstacles—but not the only one—to the extension of tillage. Realizing this fact, a notable effort, recently put forth in the County Waterford by some public-spirited men, materialized in an event which ranks as absolutely unique so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, at any rate. This was a big working demonstration of almost every conceivable kind of up-to-date tillage implements, about 300 separate machines being exhibited by over 40 different firms. The appliances included motor plows, four and double furrow plows, one-way plows; harrows, both spring-tooth and disc patterns; various kinds of cultivators;

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

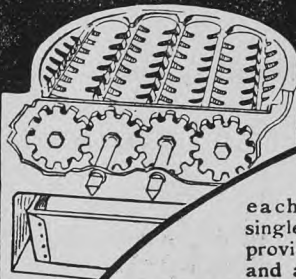
YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8 1/2 c
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof" 9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST.
Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.



Sunshine grates have maximum strength

Sunshine Furnace has four triangular grate bars, each having three distinct sides. In the single-piece and two-piece grate no such-like provision is made for expansion or contraction, and a waste of coal always follows a shaking.

On the left- and right-hand sides are cotter pins, which when loosened permit the grates to slide out. These four grate bars are made of heavy cast iron, and are finished up with bulldog teeth. The teeth will grind up the toughest clinker; and

SUNSHINE furnace

because the grates are made in sections, not only can nothing but dust and ashes pass through, but after each shaking a different side can be presented to the fire. Also, with the Sunshine grate there is no back-breaking movements attached to the shaking. By gently rocking the lever, first on the left and then on the right, the ashes are released on both sides, and fall through into the pan.

McClary's

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on **PEERLESS** Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.



PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose.

Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.
THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. M
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

LAKEWOOD FARM

THE GREATEST BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



WE have on hand a large number of the choicest American-bred Percheron stallions to be found in the country. A greater part of these are sired by the world-famous Calypso, who has sired more State Fair and International prize-winners than any other stallion of the breed. We have reserved these stallions especially for the spring trade, and for the next 60 days will make prices that will move them. If you want a strictly high-class horse that has not been injured by over-feeding, and one that is already acclimated, do not fail to write us. Address

Lakewood Farm,
H. G. McMillan, Prop.

Rock Rapids, Iowa
J. B. McMillan, Mgr.

Golden West Stock Farm

We are offering at present a big selection of home-bred and imported Clydesdale Stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big drafty Stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride." Intending purchasers will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD

Via BALGONIE, SASK.

Brighten Up



You want the most economical paint, not the cheapest paint. You want paint that will last a long time and look well, not paint that is cheap by the gallon and expensive by the job. Ask the S-W. agent about

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Made in Canada THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg



FASHIONS

Our fashion cuts are from the latest style and our patterns are guaranteed as represented. When ordering give No. desired and enclose ten cents.

STRENGTH FREE TO MEN

How to Regain it Without
Cost until Cured



Strength of body—strength of mind. Who would not possess it if he could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength, life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance, have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men dragging on from day to day who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the veins and renews the vigor of

youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality, who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day, or, if you want to, look into the matter further, I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

DR. C. F. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours—9 to 6; Saturdays until 9 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

A noted People party is often good fun and is one of the few forms of amusement possible with so large a number. Cut out pictures of well-known men and women from newspapers and magazine, paste them on white paper, number them, and pin them on the walls and curtains. Provide each guests with paper and pencil, having the paper contain a list of numbers corresponding to those on the pictures. The guests are then requested to write opposite the correct number the name of the celebrity whom each clipping represent. A small framed picture post card of the King and Queen might be given to the person having the greatest number of right answers.

A Welsh magazine published in 1836, announced the marriage of Llanbadarn Fawr, near Abersytwyth, of Mr. Abraham James and Miss Jones, with the remark that the bridegroom was fifteen years of age and the bride sixteen. Mr. and Mrs. James lived happily together at Dolybont and Glanfraed, carrying on a business of tanning and farming for fifty-five years until the husband's death. Mrs. James passed away this month at the age of eighty-eight. They had eleven children, and are survived by forty-two grandchildren, and eleven great grandchildren. Two of the sons became Mayors of Abersywyth.

The Prince of Wales, like most sailors is a man of a simple turn of mind, says the "Bystander." He knows what he wants, and when once he has decided on a path for himself deviates neither to the right nor left. For the rest he is extremely reserved. The public knows little more of him than that he is, after Lord de Grey and Mr. Walter Forbes, the best shot in the kingdom, that he hates a "fuss," and is a devoted father. The Princess has all the high domestic virtues. She makes herself very agreeable, does plain needlework at home, and teaches her daughter to do likewise, and is genuinely compassionate towards the poor and suffering. Her charity takes a practical, not a sentimental, form, and I could tell of very many kind things the Princess has done in the most unostentatious way to bring happiness to those who are unfortunate. "A regular little mother" as someone described her, she is ever anxious in her method of bringing up Prince Edward. Said a certain divine to Prince Edward when the Prince and Princes of Wales were in the colonies "How glad you will be to have your parents back!" "Oh, I shall," was the somewhat dubious reply; "but, you know mother's rather trying sometimes."

Of all devices resorted to by bankers to gain time and inspire confidence, during runs on their institutions, there has never perhaps, been a more novel scheme than that conceived in a western city. The depositors were astounded to find that they could enter the bank only at the cost of spoiled garments, as the astute president had caused the doorposts to be freshly painted.

An English bank once prevented a crisis in its affairs by exhibiting in the windows large tubs apparently brimful of sovereigns. The tubs, however, were simply turned upside down, only a small quantity of gold being piled on their bottoms.

An ingenious device was resorted to in Buenos Ayres. There was a run on a large bank for several days depositors besieged the premises withdrawing money and placing it in another bank on the opposite side of the street. It so happened, however, that these two institutions had reached a private understanding, and as fast as the safe bank received the deposits they were returned to the unsafe one by an underground passage, with the result that everyone marveled at its continued ability to meet its obligations.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



Was in Bed for Three Months.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

T. Mayne Daly, K.C.
W. Madeley Grichton

Roland W. McClure
E. A. Cohen

Daly, Grichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHEELER & CARLE

**ENGINEERS BRAZIERS
MACHINISTS**

Machine and Foundry Work Every
Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lombard St.

Winnipeg, Man.

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

**THE
SCENIC
ROUTE**

TO THE EAST

Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

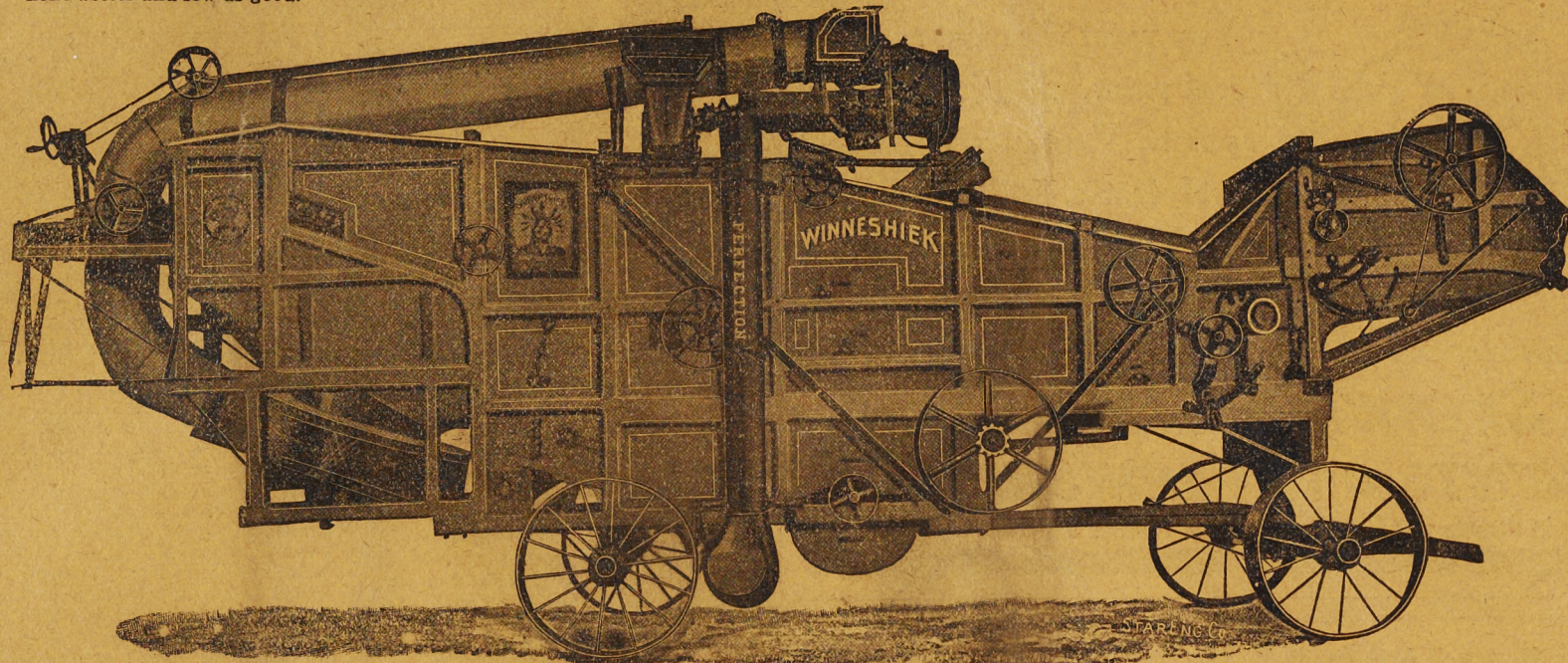
Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

Our Goods Are Sold Through Dealers Only

If not represented in your town send for Catalogue and mention name of your implement dealer. Our machinery has been in use for 15 years. There is none better and few as good.



READ WHAT MR. D. D. FEHR SAYS :

H. T. HELGESON, Gen'l. Agent, Cascaden Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Heskitt, Manitoba, April 21st, 1909

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 20th received with reference to the Winneshiek Threshing Machine which I bought from the Cascaden Manufacturing Co. The machine has given me entire satisfaction, and the farmers whom I threshed for are more than pleased with my threshing as the machine threshes fast and good and saves all the grain. I have threshed for many years and never saw a machine that could do the work that the Winneshiek does. It is strong and will last, and when the threshermen find out what this machine is, you will get many sales for them.—I am, Yours truly, (Sgd.) D. D. FEHR.

CASCADEN MANUFACTURING CO.

WINNESHIEK SEPARATORS

WINNESHIEK ENGINES

WIND STACKERS

SELF FEEDERS

Home Office : WATERLOO, IOWA, U.S.A.

Canadian Branch Office : H. T. Helgeson, Gen'l. Mgr., 774 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

The Great Fair of the Great West

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Fair, the summertime Mecca of all the Canadian West, is preparing for this Banner Year a greater entertainment, and offering a greater class for competing exhibitors, than ever before ; combining Sport, Pleasure and Recreation in an army of Glittering Gorgeousness ; with lavish and remarkable exhibits presaging the opportunity of Western Canada as the

Last Great Garden of Earth

Richest Half-Mile Racing Meet on the Continent
Live Stock Show Poultry Exhibit The Dog Show
Continuation of the Interesting and Instructive
Agricultural Motor Competitions

A Thousand Fun Features on Grand Stand, Drag, Track and Stage. Grand Military Tattoo with Twenty Bands, and the NAVASSAR LADIES' BAND.

A MAMMOTH ELECTRICAL DISPLAY (Instructive and Spectacular) by the City of Winnipeg.

Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle, "Battle of Sevastopol."

Excursions on all Railroads

JULY 10th—17th

BUILDING MATERIAL SLAUGHTER SALE

Owing to the lateness of the season we have decided to unload our heavy stock of building material at prices unheard of before in Brandon, for

30 DAYS ONLY

2000 KEGS WIRE NAILS TO CLEAR

2½ in. Wire Nails	\$3.15
3 in. Wire Nails	\$3.10
4 in. Wire Nails	\$3.00
1½ in. Wire Nails	\$3.70

3000 ROLLS BUILDING PAPER

Tarred Paper, 400 sq. feet to roll	70c.
Pulp Paper	60c.
Ready Roofing, 108 sq. feet, 1 ply	\$2.90

500 BARRELS PORTLAND CE- MENT

Belleville Portland Cement, fresh from the mills this spring, 350 lbs. to bbl., only \$2.55
Sacks 10c. extra allowed for when returned in good condition.

SCREEN DOORS, WINDOWS

Screen Doors	\$1 to \$2.50
Screen Windows ..	25c. to 40c.
Wire Netting	15c. to 30c.

500 SQUARE ROCK FACE SIDING

At a price which makes it cheaper than lumber and can be put on much faster by anyone. Per 100 sq. feet \$2.90

PARLOR DOOR HANGERS

Single Door Sets for \$2.55
Double Door Sets for ... \$5.00
Price includes track and fixtures complete.

500 LOCK SETS

Mortise Lock Sets, finished in old copper 45c.
Rim Locks and Knobs for... 35c.
Steel Loose Pin Butts, 10c to 25c.
500 gals. Barn Paint, any color, to clear, per gallon \$1.15.

HAY FORKS

We carry the well known Myers Car and Track, and will be glad to quote you prices to suit your barn.

As these prices will soon move our stock, do not delay in getting in your orders at once as our stock cannot be replaced to sell at above prices. All orders will be booked as received and filled accordingly. Terms, cash with order or on receipt of goods. By sending cash with order you will save a small charge for return of the money.

JOHNSON & CO.

842 Rosser Ave.
Brandon